The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES ABANDONED.

THE REFUSAL OF CONGRESS TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXPENSES THE CAUSE—THE OLD SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT REVIVED—RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE—THE MAILS AND EXPRESS MATTER—A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Most of the heads of departments, issued notices to-day that by direction of the President the civil service reform rules would no longer be enforced in appointments to office. Congress abandoned this policy of the Republican Party by refusing appropriations to carry it out, and now the President himself throws it overboard. The President, at the Cabinet session yesterday, notified the several heads of the executive departments that, inasmuch as Congress had failed to make an appropriation to carry out the reform, it was his intention to abandon it. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular saying: "By direction of the President, the rules and regulations known as the civil service rules, governing appointments and promotions under the Treasury Department, are hereby abolished, and hereafter all appointments will be made as provided for by section 164, Revised Statutes, enacted June 22, 1874. You are instructed and directed to transfer all books and papers, records, and public property in your possession to the Chief Clerk of the department, and notify all sub-boards of the promulgation of this order. The clerks and other employes now on duty under the direction of the Board of Examiners will report to the Chief Clerk for assignment to duty." This order abolishes the sub-boards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and other cities throughout the country. Other departments of the Government have taken similar action.

THE SYSTEM REVIVED BY THE FAILURE.

The abrogation of the civil service rules restores the old form of examinations under the statute, which provides that "no clerk shall be appointed to any department in either of the four classes, until he has been examined and found qualified by a Board of three Examiners, to consist of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks to be selected by the head of the department." The act for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, introduced by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, provides that in the future appointments shall be proportioned to the population of the several States, and the number of clerks which they already have in the departments, shall be taken into consideration. Under that law and the provision of the article recited above, it will be necessary that appointments shall be for the present confined to persons from those States which have less than their proportion of public offices. The responsibility for the failure of the effort to separate politics and the appointments to subordinate positions in the civil service must rest upon Congress. The competitive system has been constantly opposed in that body from the beginning, and at last an appropriation was refused for continuing the examinations. While some of the officers who have had the duty of enforcing the rules have been heartily in favor of the system, there were others, and greater numbers, who detested any system which should deprive themselves of the power to reward their friends and to make trades with politicians for Congressional support. But many mistakes were made from the beginning by those who were endeavoring to change the method of appointments. It is to be regretted that the first application of the competitive system was not confined rigidly to the departments in Washington. If the system had succeeded in winning its way here, it would have gained a foothold, and might have extended itself gradually through the whole public service. The effort to make the change cover too much ground in the beginning has no doubt brought it to a speedier overthrow. It would have been easy to secure the assent of Congress to a limited application of the system, so that the "theorists," as its advocates were termed, might have a free opportunity for experiment. It was when civil service reform entered the States and Congressional districts that it awakened most opposition. The friends of the reform have lost heart, and will not at present undertake to revive it, and most of them think it cannot succeed till made a successful political issue.

EXPRESS AND POSTAL MATTER IN THE MAILS.

Congress, in trying to separate express and postal matter, and to exclude the former from the mails by placing on it a higher rate of postage, has failed to make a discrimination that is entirely just. In placing the rate on transient printed matter at one cent per ounce, books will be thrown out of the mails entirely for short distances. A paper like THE TIMES, when issuing a triple or quadruple sheet, will cost almost as much for postage by the single copy as the price for which it is sold. There are a few other instances where in the hasty and inconsiderate drawing of the law, the change will be unduly and probably unintentionally burdensome.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO-DAY.

The Republican Senators will again meet in caucus to-morrow. The principal object of this meeting is to determine whether any changes shall be made in the officers of the Senate, and particularly in the office of Sergeant at Arms. An active contest has been made against Mr. French, and his opponents claim that they have votes enough now to secure a new election for his office. Mr. French's friends are also confident.

EX-CONGRESSMAN GOOCH.

Another ex-Congressman who failed of reelection has received his compensation in an office. The President to-day appointed Daniel W. Gooch to be Pension Agent at Boston. Gooch, who was defeated by Banks last Autumn, is a perpetual office-holder. When he is not lucky enough to be in Congress he manages to get one of the best Federal offices in Massachusetts. It is not long since he was Naval Officer at Boston.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LOOKING AFTER OFFICES.

A large number of Senators and ex-members of the House and members elect visited the Executive Mansion to-day, some merely to pay their respects, but the larger number on business. Several of the ex-members wanted the President to provide them with office, but they received little or no encouragement. Only a few more nominations will be sent to the Senate, and were it not for the Pinchback question the Senate would adjourn in a week or less.

THE TREASURY—REDUCTION OF GREENBACKS OUTSTANDING.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $9,872,114; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,310,000; coin, $76,193,175, including $22,689,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000. The Treasury balances to-morrow will show a decrease in the outstanding legal-tenders of $1,285,100, the order for canceling that amount having been sent to the United States Treasury to-day. This will exhibit the outstanding legal-tenders at $380,714,900. Other reductions will be made as national bank notes are issued. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $305,520. The Customs receipts were $378,597.

ARMY ORDER.

Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, First Artillery, who has been doing duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Amherst Agricultural College, has been relieved, and Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten has been detailed to assume that duty.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARDS ABOLISHED.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting the President called attention to the statement in his last annual Message that if Congress adjourned without legislation on the subject of civil service reform he would regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and abandon it so far as competitive examinations were concerned. Agreeably to that notice, he yesterday stated his intention to abandon it, and the officers of the Cabinet were requested to give notice of the fact accordingly, and the departments have issued circulars announcing the abolition of the civil service reform rules governing their respective departments wherever operative, and announcing a return to the former method of appointing employes, as provided for by section 164 of the Revised Statutes, enacted June 22, 1874, which is that "no clerk shall be appointed to any department in either of the four classes until he has been examined and found qualified by a Board of three Examiners, to consist of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks, to be selected by the head of the department." All the sub-boards of civil service reform throughout the country are abolished by these orders.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gen. Sheridan called at the Executive Mansion to-day and had an interview of considerable length with the President. There were also very many other visitors.

A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

Last year Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to give notice to Belgium of the termination of the treaty of 1858 between that country and our own regulating their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation. The notice was given because it had become necessary for our Government to abrogate the fourth and thirteenth articles of the treaty, as these articles in their practical operation and under the "Favored Nations" clause in the treaties with the Hanseatic Republics, worked a discrimination against our mercantile marine and in favor of foreign vessels, all giving considerable trouble. The United States had no desire to disturb the remainder of the treaty, but was willing to renew it with the omission of the obnoxious sections above mentioned. Accordingly, a new treaty was negotiated on this basis, with an article providing for the reciprocal free transit of goods through the territory of either country. Regulations for this purpose, so far as the United States are concerned, will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. This treaty was sent to the Senate yesterday and was ratified to-day, without opposition, the paramount object being to establish conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both countries.

THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

Secretary Bristow will probably to-morrow issue his formal order calling in $30,000,000 of five-twenty bonds. The numbers and dates of such bonds are not yet known.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLDING OUT—SCARCITY OF COAL.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 10.—A tour of inspection through parts of the Lehigh coal region show that the miners still evince the same determination to hold out for the 1874 basis. They say that they can stand it for two months, and even longer.

The coal at Summit Hill, Ashton, and other places is very scarce, and at Dry Hollow is loaded in teams and taken to No. 10 for shipment by rail. The large shops of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Lansford are supplied with some difficulty. At Beaver Meadow and other collieries coal for the use of the miners is very scarce. At Nesquehoning they are loading nearly 100 cars of culm daily for shipment to New-York. The mining villages present a very dull appearance, and the only work done is pumping, which is absolutely necessary to keep the mines from being flooded. The miners, as a general thing, seem to have a fair amount of ready money, and their larders are still well stocked. It will be impossible to state when a resumption will take place. The operators will have to make the first advance.

WORKMEN INTIMIDATED BY A GANG OF MOLLY MAGUIRES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 10.—On Tuesday evening at 12 o'clock about 100 Molly Maguires passed though Ashton, near Summit Hill, all armed, some with clubs, others with pistols and guns, and all masked. They were in search of Luke Sweeny, who, the Molly Maguires claim, is working as a "blackleg." He and several others were notified to cease work or take the consequences, and they promised to do so, in order to save their lives.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION—SEVERAL MINERS INJURED.

WILKESBARRE, March 10.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in Baltimore Shaft, No. 3, last night. Doors were blown off their hinges, timbers knocked down, and other damage done to the mine. William Thomas, James O'Donnell, and Michael McCue were seriously burned, and several other miners were slightly burned.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECKED AND DISABLED VESSELS—RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN AND CREW.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Southern Mail steam-ship Tonawanda, Capt. Wilbank, from Wilmington, N. C., has arrived, and reports as follows:

Off Chincoteague passed a schooner with maintop-mast gone, apparently bound in. At the Capes also passed a large quantity of pine boards, and the bulwarks of some vessel. Off Cape Henlopen saw a light ship and a deep bark bound for Henlopen. Bearing west by south, and Henlopen Beacon west, by north, ½ north, in eleven fathoms of water, saw the wreck of bark Cienfuegos. She lies in the track of southern-bound steamers, and the spars floating around her make it very dangerous.

Capt. James, of the Red Star steamer Nederland, recently arrived at this port, saw before entering the Capes a vessel flying the signal of distress. He bore down to the rescue, and a boat's crew volunteered to board her, but this was found impossible on account of the tremendous sea. Capt. James laid to during the night, and on the succeeding morning searched for the wreck. He finally sighted the vessel, and found her water-logged and sinking. The Captain and five men were found clinging to the rigging, where they had been all night. One of the officers—the first mate—had been washed overboard and lost. The vessel was found to be the schooner Laura D., from St. John, N. B., for Havana, with lumber. Capt. James took the survivors on board the Nederland and treated them kindly.

VESSELS ABANDONED AT SEA—RESCUE OF A CAPTAIN AND CREW.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 10.—The fishing schooner Marion Grimes, of this port, while on her trip to George's Bank, fell in with the English brig Nerena, of and for St. John, N. B., coal laden, from Nova Scotia, yesterday morning, eighty-six miles south-east of Cape Ann, with her foremast gone, her cargo shifted, on her beam ends, and water-logged. Capt. Allen and eight men abandoned the brig, which was leaking badly, and were brought here this morning. The Marion Grimes also overhauled the schooner John Norris, of and for Halifax, N. S., abandoned and water-logged.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM A LONG SPEECH BY MR. MERRIMON—ANDREW JOHNSON PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE—THE CLOSE OF THE DEBATE A MATTER OF MUCH UNCERTAINTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Merrimon to-day concluded his speech on the Pinchback resolution, consuming nearly three hours in reiteration of the entire Louisiana controversy. He stated that he had not expected yesterday to enter the debate, and therefore had had little time to look up authorities and prepare himself to address the Senate fully on the resolution. This was a subject for felicitation among Senators, when they considered that he was able to talk two full days with slight preparation. Mr. Merrimon, imitating a certain poet mentioned by Horace, can stand on one foot and make a longer speech than any Senator since Garret Davis. He contended that it was not necessary, according to the practice of the Senate, to admit a claimant for a seat in the Senate upon the presentation of his credentials. He cited several cases in which persons who came with credentials in due form were kept out of the Senate until their claims had been examined and passed upon. Among those cited were Goldthwaite, of Alabama, and Ransom, of North Carolina, both of whom were kept out of the Senate for months. The credentials in these cases were in due form. He argued at length to show that the Kellogg Government was a usurpation. He believed that McEnery was the lawfully elected Governor, and the President should correct his mistake in recognizing Kellogg, or Congress should formally reverse his action and place those in possession of the State Government who were legally chosen by the people. Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, obtained the floor for to-morrow. He has already made two or three speeches on this question, but is always an interesting speaker.

THE EX-PRESIDENT CRAMMING FOR THE DEBATE.

Andrew Johnson is preparing to deliver a speech on the Louisiana question, and will probably follow McCreery. Johnson has been busy to-day hunting up and arranging authorities, and will, no doubt, make a long and remarkable speech, in which he will define his position on Southern affairs generally. He will take decided grounds against the conduct of the Administration with respect to Louisiana and other Southern States. To a question whether he purposed speaking on the Pinchback resolution, he replied in the affirmative, and said he could not stand idly by and maintain silence while the liberties of the people were being throttled.

WHEN THE VOTE MAY BE TAKEN.

There are no indications of an early vote on Pinchback's admission, and the debate promises to run a week longer at least. The speech of Andrew Johnson may tend to prolong the session and may induce some others of the new Senators to enter the field of debate. As soon as the Senate is through with all its executive business the vote on Pinchback's case will soon be reached; but the Democrats do not seem averse to maintaining the discussion, and Johnson's speech may result in drawing the Republican side into a general controversy on Southern affairs.

REPORTS OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

A report has been in circulation that, in the event of Pinchback being rejected, Gen. Casey will be elected to fill the vacancy. Gen. Casey, who has been here for some time past, denies that he will be a candidate, and says emphatically that he would not accept an election at this time to the Senate. Pinchback discredits the story of Casey's candidature, and says Casey, for prudential reasons, will not permit himself to be nominated. The same prudential reasons, he thinks, will operate with the President to induce Casey not to work for the Senate, as the return of Casey would give rise to the charge that the President had called an extra session in Casey's interest. Marshal Packard also denies that Casey is a candidate. This will, no doubt, be cheering news, but it will not help Pinchback's chances of admission.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Wheeler and others of the committee to arbitrate on Louisiana affairs left here to-night for New-York. Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Cols. Zacharie and Leonard, representing the Conservatives, have also gone thither to represent their respective interests before the committee.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ENFORCING RECOGNITION OF SOCIAL EQUALITY—A NEGRO SHOT DEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—A special dispatch says that a desperado named Hall took a negro into a saloon at Waverly, Mo., kept by a man named Bool, and attempted to place him on an equality with white men, under the Civil Rights bill. The barkeeper protested, but hall did not desist, and the former chased the negro out of the saloon at the point of a pistol. Another negro, named Bell, then interfered, and the barkeeper shot him dead.

A NEGRO LOSES HIS PATRONAGE AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—A negro barber committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. He was one of a party who, upon the passage of the Civil Rights bill, visited the bar-rooms in the City and demanded the same rights as white men. This conduct resulted in the loss of patronage. He bitterly regretted his conduct, and the depression produced by the loss of business is the only cause assigned for the suicide.

A CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST ANDY JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 10.—It having been charged that Andy Johnson paid $10,000 to secure the support of the Shelby County delegation in the late Senatorial election by the Tennessee Legislature, a joint resolution was adopted to-day to appoint a committee to fully investigate the matter. The committee will probably go to Memphis to-morrow to begin the examination.

MARRIAGE OF A CONVICT IN SING SING PRISON.

SING SING, March 10.—On the 18th of February, John Dolan, whose proper name is John Frawley, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett, of New-York, to Sing Sing Prison for five years for burglary. A few days after his arrival at the prison a young woman, claiming to be his intended wife, called at the prison and made arrangements to marry the convict. To-day she called again, carrying an infant in her arms, and gave her name as Mary Ann Dowling. Chaplain Canfield and Dolan were summoned, and the party entered the Warden's private office, where the marriage ceremony was performed. The guests present were Inspector Graves, Warden Walker, Keeper Jackson, and C. B. Gifford, Clerk. The convict bridegroom was allowed half an hour's conversation with his bride, and then returned to his work, the bride leaving for New-York on the 3 P. M. train. This is the first marriage ceremony that has ever been solemnized in Sing Sing Prison. The bride was attired in a plum-colored merino dress, plaid shawl, black hat and black feather, and the bridegroom wore a neat-fitting striped suit of black and white, provided by the State.

THE PORT JERVIS ICE-GORGE.

NOTHING NEW IN THE SITUATION—THE PEOPLE GROWING ACCUSTOMED TO THE SIGHT OF THE GORGE AND LOSING THEIR FEARS—ANOTHER EXPERIMENT WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE A FAILURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

While openly ridiculing the idea that any danger is now threatened by the ice-gorge at this place, a majority of the inhabitants are secretly the prey of a most dreadful suspense. They pooh-pooh your assertion that a flood is not only possible but probable, and go home to complete their arrangements for moving out at the first note of alarm. The ice remains in the river, and the wearing-out process seems to be such a slow one that if there should be no other impetus to the motion of the ice the Fourth of July will find a good supply here when it comes. The thawing weather has a very visible effect on the snow, but the ice-gorge seems to maintain its solid front against all the heat the sun has yet infused into its rays. The upper end of the gorge, perhaps, should be excepted from this generalization. That, for about 100 feet, is formed of loose cakes of floating ice and "slush," which came down after the great jam had become firmly fixed in the channel. The formation was necessarily of less depth and less compact than the body of the gorge. This has proved more susceptible to the weather, and is in a great measure melted away, which has exposed to view a long stretch of water from above the railroad trestle to some distance below it. Of no importance as affecting the ice-gorge proper, or indicating a similar disintegrating action throughout the body, this fact has nevertheless been seized upon by those who hold that the danger is rapidly passing away, and from it conclusions are deduced that have no true foundation and should not be used in any fair and correct estimate of the danger of the situation.

There is nothing very new in the situation to be recorded. Contrary to the decision made yesterday, experiments were tried to-day with nitro-glycerine on the ice. The spot selected for the new test of the action of this powerful explosive was at the extreme lower part of the gorge, near the New-York shore, in an eddy just above the bend in the river. A large number of people gathered to witness the result of the experiment. It resulted as have all the previous attempts. A dull report was heard, a few feet of ice were shattered to pieces, several gallons of water scattered about, and the great problem was as near solution as it was before.

Meantime, all along the river the sun is converting the snow into water at the rate of thousands of gallons a minute, and every drop reaches the stream. The effect of this is visible here from 7 o'clock in the evening until midnight, during which time the river rises from a foot to eighteen inches. After midnight, the many miniature conduits having been frozen up, the water begins to fall, and by 7 o'clock in the morning has assumed its natural condition. In a few days the snow-water from the head waters will begin to make its presence known, and then the rise will be more decided and the fall imperceptible, until this great body of ice gives way before the increasing pressure of the water or it finds its level in some other direction.

The fact that people have become used to the appearance of the gorge explains, in a great measure, the return of the feeling of security that seems to pervade a certain portion of the community.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE.

THE ROADS RENDERED IMPASSABLE—TRAVEL INTERRUPTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—Reports from the interior of the country show that many of the roads are completely blocked with snow, and that in several instances farmers have been obliged to drive across the fields. The snow is two feet deep on the level, and many of the drifts are over six feet deep. This seriously impedes communication between the towns and villages. The street cars in this city have not run since last Friday morning.

THE SPRING FRESHET.

CONDITION OF THE ICE IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—There has been but little change in the condition of the Schuylkill River. This morning there was no sign whatever of a freshet. The thaw during the past two days has been very slight, and has not caused any perceptible rise. The depth of water on the Fairmount dam is only a few inches, and the ice above is intact as far up as the Falls. Pedestrians cross without danger or inconvenience. In respect to the proposed blasting operations, nothing new has transpired. Some of the mill-owners at Manayunk propose taking the matter in hand, but they have done nothing as yet. The danger of an ice gorge is not imminent. Some of the Supervisors and other interested parties went up to Manayunk this morning, but it is not stated for what purpose. From present appearances there will not be much danger of a freshet until a general thaw takes place.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 11—1 A. M.—The pressure has decreased from the north-west to Texas, with generally cloudy weather and warm southerly winds. South-westerly winds and clear, warmer weather prevail from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; higher pressure, south-west to north-west winds over the lakes, the Eastern and Middle States, with warmer, partly cloudy and clear weather, and occasional snow in New-England. The rivers have risen at Memphis, Vicksburg, New-Orleans, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and lakes to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, falling barometer, southerly winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Eastern, Middle, and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and southerly winds.

The rivers will rise at Memphis, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and fall at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	22°	33°	3:30 P. M.	31°	42°
6 A. M.	21°	33°	6 P. M.	30°	38°
9 A. M.	23°	34°	9 P. M.	30°	33°
12 M.	26°	39°	12 P. M.	30°	32°

Average temperature yesterday....35½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....26⅝°

THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Dubuque says: J. K. Graves, President of the River Railroad, has prepared a statement in reply to that of the Boston parties in the recent railroad controversy, in which he denies the charges of official misconduct on his part, and characterizes in the strongest terms their conduct in the matter. This statement will shortly be published.

BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A special from Sioux City to the *Times* says many strangers have arrived to join Gordon's Black Hill expedition, which is to start April 5. The indications are that there will be over 1,000 men ready by that time.

AMATEUR BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—The National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players met at the Revere House to-day—Mr. Lamb, of the Beacon Club, Boston, presiding. Sixty-eight clubs were reported as members of the association, and fifteen others were elected members. The code of playing rules recently adopted by the professionals were decided upon. The next meeting is to be held in Philadelphia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

NO ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN—THEREBY INSURING THE ELECTION OF MR. CHENEY AND A REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENT—TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN CHOSEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—The returns from 202 towns give Cheney, Republican, 37,243; Roberts, Democrat, 36,520; White, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 712. There will be no choice of Governor by the people. To the Senate, composed of twelve members, five, if not six, Republicans are elected, with no choice in one or two other districts. The Republicans have elected Pike and Blair in the Second and Third Congressional Districts. The Democrats concede the House of Representatives to the Republicans this evening. The Republican majority cannot be less than nine in any event, and probably will reach fifteen. This will insure a Republican Governor and Republican State Government.

B. F. PRESCOTT.
Secretary Republican State Central Committee.

PARTIAL RETURNS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—2 A. M.—Thirty-one towns in the Second Congressional District give Pike, Republican, 4,811; Bell, Democrat, 5,034; Fletcher, 30.

Forty-five towns in the Third District give Blair, Republican, 7,452; Kent, Democrat, 7,029; scattering, 59.

Fifty-nine towns in the First District give Whitehouse, Republican, 9,993; Jones, Democrat, 10,023; scattering, 194; whole number of towns in the District, 87.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—2:30 A. M.—Late returns of the night seem to have changed the face of the election somewhat, making what at an earlier hour seemed an overwhelming Republican victory rather doubtful. Returns of the Congressional districts are meagre and insufficient to indicate results positively. The Republicans claim to have elected Pike in the Second District, and Blair in the Third, and think Jones, the Democratic candidate in the First District, is defeated. On the other hand, the Democrats claim to have elected Jones in the First, Bell in the Second, and think the later returns may show the election of Kent in the Third District. The Second and Third Districts seem doubtful, with the chances somewhat in favor of Jones in the First District.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AS FAR AS RECEIVED.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—1:45 A. M.—One hundred and eighty-four towns give Cheney, Republican, 29,568; Roberts, Democrat, 28,388; scattering, 500. Last year these towns gave McCutchins, Republican, 26,227; Weston, Democrat, 25,820; scattering, 1,657. This shows a net gain for Cheney of 2,118.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—10 A. M.—Two hundred and four towns give Cheney 33,584, Roberts 32,476, White and scattering 590. These towns last year gave McCutchins 29,344, Weston 29,582, Blackman and scattering 1,840, which is a net gain for Cheney of 2,596. There are twenty-eight towns to be heard from.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—2:30 P. M.—The Republicans claim to have elected the Governor, but the latest returns have reduced the gains so that failure to elect by the people seems not improbable.

RETURNS FROM TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO TOWNS—THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PRESS OF BOTH SIDES—THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.—Returns from 232 (?) towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 37,012; Roberts, Democrat, 36,096; White and scattering, 624. The net Republican gain over last year's vote is 2,869. The remaining towns last year gave a Democratic majority over all others of 790. This indicates that Cheney and Roberts will run with about an even vote, the scattering votes defeating the election of either by the people. Both parties claim a majority of the Senatorial districts. The Democrats claim the House by fifteen to twenty, while the Republicans also claim thirteen majority in the same body. In the First Congressional District the election of Jones (Democrat) is conceded by both parties. Blair is elected over Kent (Democrat) in the Third District, while the second is still in doubt, and confidently claimed by both parties. The *Monitor* (Republican newspaper) claims that Hon. A. F. Pike and Hon. H. W. Blair, of Plymouth, both Republicans, are elected to Congress; that the Republicans have a good working majority in the House of Representatives, and that they have elected six of the twelve Senators, with several districts in doubt.

The *Patriot* (Democratic) says there is no election of Governor by the people; that the Republicans have five Senators and the Democrats five, with two districts in doubt, and that the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives. The *Patriot* also claims the election of Jones and Bell (Democrats) to Congress, with the Third District in doubt.

The *People* (Democratic) also claims a substantial victory for its party, with the exception of the Third District, which it considers doubtful.

A special dispatch from Dover says an adjourned meeting to elect two remaining representatives in Ward Two is now in progress. Frank Jones, Daniel Marcy, and others from Portsmouth are in attendance, and money is freely used.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT EIGHT TOWNS.

CONCORD, March 10.—Returns from all but eight towns of the State have been received at the Associated Press office here. The footings of these towns are as follows:

Two hundred and fifty-nine towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 38,771; Roberts, Democrat, 38,688; White, Temperance, and scattering, 678. The same towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 33,860; Weston, Democrat, 35,205; Blackmar, Temperance, and scattering, 2,077; Republican net gain, 2,827; Cheney's minority, 595.

The towns yet to be heard from gave last year, McCutchins, Republican, 281; Weston, Democrat, 313; scattering, 7. Adding last year's vote in these towns, makes the Republican net gain 2,788, and Cheney's minority 634.

The footings from the First Congressional District elect Jones, Democrat, by 472 plurality; Bell, Democrat, in the Second District, by 154 plurality, and Blair, Republican, in the Third District, by 73 plurality.

Estimating four towns in Coos County not returned to give the same vote as last year, the Republicans have a majority in the House, but the exact figures cannot be given. They claim a majority of from six to twelve.

The footings of the several Senatorial Districts indicate that they stand as follows: No. 1, Republican; No. 2, no choice; No. 3, Democrat; No. 4, no choice; No. 5, Republican; No. 6, Democrat; No. 7, Republican; No. 8, Democrat; No. 9, Republican; No. 10, Republican; No. 11, Democrat; No. 12, Democrat. This leaves the Senate with five Republicans and five Democrats, two districts having no choice.

There is no election of Governor by the people, and the duty of selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will, doubtless, elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council, though the districts have not been figured sufficiently to determine finally. The vote in the State yesterday is said to have been the largest ever polled.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day the Committee, consisting of Controller Hopkins, Auditor Thayer, and State Engineer Sweet, submitted a report in favor of reducing tolls as follows: On grain, thirty-three and a third per cent.; on lumber, thirty per cent.; on merchandise going from tide water, fifty per cent. The report was laid on the table to be printed.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 10.—It is officially announced that a Ministry has been formed as follows:

M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior.
M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance.
M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction.
Viscompte De Meaux, of the Right, Minister of Agriculture.
Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War.
Admiral De Montaignac, Minister of the Marine.
M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTERS.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Courrier de France* reports that M. Dufaure has drawn up a programme of policy for the new Ministry, the leading features of which are as follows:

The Assembly, on meeting after the Easter holidays, to vote the Budget.

The Senatorial elections to be held next September.

The dissolution of the Assembly to follow in October.

The Government to demand the maintenance of the present electoral system, and to raise the state of siege in all the departments except the Seine, the Rhône, and the Bouches-du-Rhône.

RUMORED BONAPARTIST COUP D'ETAT.

PARIS, March 10.—Rumors of a contemplated coup d'etat by the Bonapartists are in circulation here, and cause some uneasiness.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

LONDON, March 10.—The bark Eliza McLaughlin, from Doboy, arrived at West Hartlepool to-day in a damaged condition, and sunk in her dock. The ship Stratton Audley, from San Francisco, via Queenstown, reported ashore at Kingstown, Ireland, has been floated off. The ship Formose, from Havre, for the United States, has returned to the former port with her pumps choked.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The terra cotta drain-pipe factory of Harvey & Adamson, successors to Link & Black, at the corner of Fourth street and Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was 96 by 100 feet, and was known as the drying-room. The loss is about $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

A fire occurred yesterday in the receiving-room of Pratt's oil works, foot of North Twelfth street, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $100. A fire which occurred in the same works about two weeks ago caused a loss of $10,000.

A fire broke out at 8:30 last night on the second floor of the five-story brown-stone house, No. 217 Canal street, occupied by Messrs. Mayhew & Murray, linen importers. The damage to the building and stock was about $600.

The "Swatara Institute," at Jonestown, Lebanon County, Penn., of which Prof. E. J. Koons is principal, has been totally destroyed by fire. It was was fully insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has recognized Alexander Harkness as British Vice Consul at Savannah.

Paymaster Beggs, of the United States Navy, is lying dangerously ill at his Georgetown (D. C.) residence.

Rev. James Richardson, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, died at his residence in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday night. Deceased was eighty-four years of age, and highly esteemed.

The Governor has appointed Mr. J. J. Randall to be Railroad Commissioner of Minnesota, under the new railroad law providing for one Commissioner instead of three as before.

Judge Haymond, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Taylor Strander, the colored wife murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.

A man named Albert Hemmingway was run over and killed by a train on the Northern Central Railway, about forty miles south of Elmira, last evening. He was sitting on the track asleep when killed.

L. C. & J. C. Paine's oil sheds at Wilkesbarre, Penn., were crushed and completely demolished by the snow on Tuesday night. A pipe connecting with several large tanks was broken, and 7,000 gallons of oil ran off.

The Hahnemann Medical College Commencement took place yesterday in Philadelphia. Fifty-one students received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Academy of Music was thronged with spectators.

Frederick Gates, sixty-nine years old, a German, was convicted yesterday at Schenectady, N. Y., of murder in the second degree for killing his son last October by stabbing him with a pocket-knife. Sentence was suspended.

The body of an unknown man, about fifty years of age, was taken from the river at Providence yesterday afternoon. On the watch-pocket was written A. R. Berker, or Becker. Deceased has not yet been identified.

Charles H. Sherman, one of the proprietors of the Suffolk House, Boston, Mass., was arrested yesterday, charged with setting fire to the hotel, which was insured in New-York companies. The accused was held in $5,000 bail.

A difficulty occurred at Marshall, Mo., last Saturday, between Thomas Doak and J. T. Waddell, in which Doak fired several shots at Waddell, missing him, but mortally wounding John Morrison, and a boy whose name has not been discovered. Doak was arrested.

Yesterday two children of William Thomas, a colored man, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., were burned while their mother was out after water. The oldest, a boy three years old, died a few minutes after the mother returned, and the youngest had its legs burned to a crisp up to the knees.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Costa Rica, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama yesterday. Her Chief Engineer, George E. Yeates, died of fever while she was entering the bay. He was one of the oldest and most respected engineers in the company's service.

A meeting preliminary to the assembling of the State Convention at Columbus, Ohio, to-day, to take action relative to recognizing the Almighty God in the Constitution of the United States, was held last night. About 250 persons were present. Speeches were made by F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, and J. R. W. Sloan, of Allegheny City.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN BUFFINTON.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—The remains of the late Congressman Buffinton lay in state at the residence of his son, from 11 to 3 o'clock to-day, and were viewed by an immense throng, embracing many prominent persons from other cities. The funeral, which takes place to-morrow, will be one of the largest ever known here.

CHARLESTON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—Careful investigation by the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the city authorities shows the result of dredging at the bar to have been highly successful in deepening the approaches to Charleston harbor.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Director General of the Centennial Exhibition has to-day been officially notified that Congress appropriated $505,000 for the preparation of the Exhibition to be made by the Departments of the Government and the erection of a building to contain it.

OGLETHORP PARK RACES.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—The races opened to-day at Oglethorp Park. The three-quarters-mile race was won by Mattie O. in 1:20, and the mile dash was won by Century in 1:56½.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. OLIVER JOHNSON TESTIFIES FOR DEFENDANT.

HIS VERSION OF THE WINSTED STORY—HOW HE BECAME MANAGING EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION—THE VARIED LIFE OF MR. JOHNSON—A FORMER BOARDER IN THE TILTON FAMILY—HOW MR. FULLERTON TROUBLES THE WITNESSES IN CROSS-EXAMINATION.

It is difficult to discover variety in the general aspect of the court-room. The same faces constantly reappear, the parties to the action are daily surrounded by the same circle of acquaintances and friends, and the interest manifested by the audience continues unbroken and undiminished. In the testimony alone arise new situations and novel phases of the case. The quips and quirks of counsel, the hesitancy and quibbling of the witnesses, and the occasional laughter of the spectators, complete the combination of colors and make up the picture. The only noticeable stranger in court yesterday was Rev. Dr. Eggleston, the author, who sat among the Plymouth Church party. Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner, with their friends, were present in their usual places. Frank Moulton avoided conspicuousness by taking a seat in the far background.

The cross-examination of Mr. McKelway, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was resumed by Mr. Fullerton. Mr. McKelway said that during his interview with Tilton the latter said that when Bowen saw the letter in the "true story" he was disposed to settle Tilton's claim against him. Tilton also in his allegorical narrative to the witness alluded to his relations with Bowen, the manner in which Bowen induced him to write the letter to Beecher demanding his retirement, and Bowen's betrayal, and to his dismissal from the *Union* and *Independent*, veiling the identity of the persons under the terms, "a young man," "his employer," and "an old friend." Mr. McKelway then testified that he called on Mr. Beecher soon after the Woodhull publication, on October 28. Mr. Beecher went with him to the *Eagle* office and consulted with Mr. Kinsella, after which witness proceeded with Mr. Beecher to Moulton's office in New-York, where Mr. Beecher had a private conversation with Moulton. Mr. Fullerton asked the witness what was his object in waiting in Moulton's office, and was answered, that he was waiting for anything that might turn up. This answer created a roar of laughter in court, and Mr. Fullerton smilingly said, "Well, nothing did turn up," and the witness answered in the negative. Mr. Fullerton asked what was done with the original of the "true story" when obtained from Mr. Harmon. The witness answered that after it had been taken down in short-hand it was sealed up and left in the publication office of the *Eagle*, subject to the order of Mr. Harmon. The witness did not know how the "true story" came to be published in the *Sunday Press*; was not connected with that journal, of which Mr. James McDermott was the editor; did not think McDermott was then connected with the *Eagle*.

Mr. Oliver Johnson was the next witness called, and as his name has been so frequently brought into the case, his appearance on the stand created some comment. On being examined by Mr. Tracy, he said he resided in New-York and had been a journalist for forty years. He knew Theodore Tilton—at least he formerly did. The tone in which this answer was given impressed the audience that there would be some sharp work in the cross-examination of the witness. He had known Mr. Beecher since Beecher came to Brooklyn. He had been connected with the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* for eleven years; was on the *Independent* from 1865 to December, 1870; was then for two years connected with the *Tribune*, and then became managing editor of the *Christian Union*, which position he now holds. He went on the *Independent* at the earnest solicitation of Tilton, with whom he had previously been on terms of intimate friendship. Bowen was publisher, Tilton chief editor, and witness associate editor. The witness was then asked to explain how he became connected with the *Christian Union*. This was objected to by plaintiff's counsel, but allowed by the court. He said in the Autumn of 1871, or Spring of 1872, while walking down Broadway he met and conversed with Samuel Wilkeson, one of the stockholders of the *Christian Union*; that he subsequently had several interviews with Mr. Beecher, which resulted in his being engaged as managing editor of the *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher being editor in chief. Mr. Johnson then stated that he informed Tilton that Bowen desired to see him regarding stories prejudicial to Tilton which had reached Bowen, and that Bowen had fixed the day following as the time for Tilton to explain. Tilton anxiously inquired what the stories were. He answered that they had been told to him in confidence and he could not repeat them. He told Tilton that Bowen had shown him a letter from a lady complaining that Tilton had attempted her chastity, and another letter from Winsted, Conn., giving particulars of a hotel scandal there. Tilton said he knew who the lady was. As to the Winsted affair Tilton said that the matter was one susceptible of explanation, and that it was at the express desire of his wife Miss Lovejoy went with him to Winsted to hear him lecture, and that the evening before their leaving New-York, in order to prevent disappointment, owing to the river being frozen, they stopped at the St. Denis Hotel in New-York. This testimony caused a sensation, and counsel engaged in a sharp exchange as to who introduced Miss Lovejoy's name. Mr. Johnson continued to state that shortly after the publication of the Woodhull biography he remonstrated strongly with Tilton for having written it, and Tilton said he was proud of it; that it was the best piece of literary work he had ever done, and that she [Woodhull] was a pure, good, and great woman, a woman bound to be the leader in a great reform. Tilton did not say he had written the memoir to keep the woman silent, and ascribed no motive for writing it but his high opinion of the woman and his pride in his own literary work. The question of the *Tribune* stock claimed to have been owned by Tilton was then taken up, and it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Johnson that the stock was bought with money obtained from Mr. Tilton's father; that it was allowed to stand in Tilton's name, that he might have a voice in the board of stockholders, and that the dividends from the share were always paid to Mr. Tilton, Sr. The witness was then asked whether he had received from Mr. Beecher any instructions as to the manner in which he should treat the *Golden Age* in the columns of the *Christian Union*. This was fiercely opposed by the plaintiff's counsel, and after a very warm encounter of words between Messrs. Evarts and Morris, the question was ruled out by the court, and Mr. Tracy announced the direct examination of Mr. Johnson as closed.

Mr. Fullerton then cross-examined. Mr. Johnson said he had lived in New-York twenty-five years, for four years previous to that time he resided in Philadelphia and edited there the *Pennsylvania Freeman*; previous to that he had, for two years, lived in Columbia County, Ohio, and edited the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*; previous to that, in 1818 and 1849, he resided in Worcester County, Mass., and edited the *Blackstone Chronicle*; prior to that, from 1844 to 1848, he had been assistant editor of the New-York *Tribune*; previous to that he had been connected with Garrison's *Liberator*, in Boston; for two years before that he had lived in Providence, as general agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society; for two years previous to that he had been a traveling and lecturing agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society; for two years previous to that he had resided in Middlebury, Vt., and edited the Middlebury *Free Press*. He was born in Vermont, and lived in that State until he was twenty-one years old. In reply to Mr. Fullerton, he also stated he had served his apprenticeship as a printer in Montpelier, Vt., and lived there from 1825 to 1829. He was then asked by Mr. Fullerton whether his religious views were in accordance with the *Christian Union*? This question raised a storm of objection from Mr. Evarts, who contended that the religious views of the witness, in connection with the *Christian Union*, did not form a proper subject for inquiry. Judge Neilson said: "Suppose he were an editor of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, would not the question be permissible?" Mr. Evarts expressed surprise, and Judge Neilson said, "I admit it is an extreme illustration." This sally of the court was greeted with hearty laughter by the audience. The point was finally settled by Judge Fullerton asking the witness what his religious views were. He answered he was a Christian, not as distinguished from a Jew, but according to the New Testament; believed in Universalism in some degree; believed in the ultimate salvation of every son of Adam; had edited a paper called the *Christian Soldier*, and in it fought against Universalism; did so thinking Universalism was wrong; did not change his opinion regarding it until long after; never edited a Universalist paper, or wrote for one, or subscribed for one; his religious articles in the *Christian Union* were in harmony with his own religious belief. Mr. Beecher knew of his Universalist tendencies, and still retained him on the *Christian Union*; he communed at Mr. Beecher's church in consequence of Mr. Beecher's general invitation from the pulpit to all who loved Christ to commune; only considered Christ as divine in so far as He performed a divine mission; the Apostles did not perform so divine a mission; according to his own definition of inspiration, viz., writing under the honest conviction of writing the truth, the witness only considered that a portion of the Old Testament was inspired. He was then asked if he had ever edited an anti-Masonic paper, and answered that he never had. Mr. Fullerton then read from the draft of an autobiography written by the witness and given Tilton. "He then went to Middlebury, Vt., where he remained two years, during a part of which time he was editor of the *Free Press*, an anti-Masonic paper," and asked the witness if he had written that. He said he had, but that it was inaccurate, as when he assumed charge of the *Free Press*, the anti-Masonic movement had closed. For one Winter he had boarded at the Hopedale Community, founded by Dr. Ballou, a Unitarian, or, rather, Restorationist; he belonged to the "Practical Christian Ministry," an organization growing out of the Hopedale Community. Its object was to benefit humanity by practical reform, irrespective of religious belief. He had been expelled by the Congregational Church of Middlebury, Vt. He was a Spiritualist in one sense, as a friend of his, when asked the same question, had answered, "Yes, but I am not a — fool." This answer created great laughter in court, in which every one, the Judge included, heartily joined. Mr. Fullerton said, "You are, then, a Spiritualist, and, in your own opinion, are not the other thing." He firmly believed that he had received spiritual communications from dear friends in the other world. He was asked what other world, and said he did not know. Mr. Fullerton said, "The spirits did not inform you of that." Mr. Johnson denied that Mrs. Tilton had ever accused him of imbuing her husband with infidel tendencies; never knew that Tilton had any agency in having him employed on the *Christian Union*, and drew the contract for that paper himself. This closed Mr. Johnson's examination.

Miss Isabella G. Oakley was next placed on the stand and sworn: She was a teacher, and had known Mr. and Mrs. Tilton since their marriage. During the first years of his married life Tilton was pleasant and charming; in later years he became unpleasant. She visited them in Livingston street quite frequently during the first year they lived there. After 1867 she discontinued her visits largely, except when Mr. Tilton was absent. Witness once heard him speak disparagingly of his wife for not using grammatical English, saying to his children that he hoped they would not speak such bad English as their mother did. After the year 1866 she noticed a change in the visitors at the house, and met people there whom she did not care to meet; she knew of Stephen Pearl Andrews and Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton visiting there; she heard Tilton say that he no longer held such views as he formerly did on the marriage relations; Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Anthony, and the children were present at the time; that grieved Mrs. Tilton and brought tears to her eyes; witness had a partial impression that Mrs. Tilton left the table, but couldn't say for a certainty; witness noticed a gradual change in Tilton's religious views between 1860 and 1867; heard Tilton say that he no longer held the accepted view of the Atonement. This distressed Mrs. Tilton, who requested the witness to talk with Tilton and wean him from those views. As a mother, Mrs. Tilton was tender and wise, as a wife she was passionately devoted to her husband. Miss Oakley then described some visits of Mr. Beecher to Tilton's house, and the children playing around him. This closed her direct examination, in which she answered the questions of counsel without hesitation. When Judge Fullerton rose to cross-examine, the manner of the witness instantly changed, and she quibbled and evaded the questions of counsel continually. Mr. Fullerton asked her if she had attempted to influence the eldest daughter of Tilton against her father, and she answered, "No." She was then compelled to answer that she had written a letter to Florence Tilton; that, in conversations with Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Ovington, and Miss Augusta H. Moore, she had heard that there was a likelihood of Florence being made a witness. She had no idea or apprehension that Florence would be a witness for Mr. Beecher or her mother, but she had an apprehension that Florence would be called as a witness for her father and might testify to some things in favor of his cause. Of her own accord she wrote to Florence. Mr. Fullerton asked her what her object was in writing to Florence, and, after a great deal of fencing and equivocation, the witness said that her object in writing the letter was to prevent Florence from being a witness on the part of her father. Having obtained this admission, Judge Fullerton read the letter, which certainly answered for the truth of the last answer. Mr. Fullerton then cross-examined Miss Oakley as to Tilton's visitors, and made her admit that she only recollected having seen Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton at the house, and that the only reason she had for objecting to meet them was because they advocated woman's rights. Mr. Fullerton asked the witness if she knew that Mrs. Tilton was a leader in the woman's rights movement, and boasted of having induced her husband to advocate it. The witness answered that she thought Mrs. Tilton had been dragged into it. On being pressed by counsel she was compelled to admit that she had not received any information that Mrs. Tilton had been "dragged" into the movement, and that she could not explain why she had used the word "dragged." She was then asked whether she could say of her own knowledge that Tilton's visitors had changed, and she evaded the direct question to such an extent that Judge and counsel alike lost their temper, and Mr. Fullerton said, in disgust, "Miss Oakley, I cannot finish with you to-day."

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having answered to their names, at 11:05,, the Court said:

Mr. Tracy, will you proceed—are you ready to proceed, Sir?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. McKelway, please take the stand.

The direct examination of St. Clair McKelway was then continued, as follows:

Q.—Mr. McKelway, while you and Mr. Tilton were speaking of this *Golden Age* article, the press copy, and the letter which it contained, his letter to Bowen of Jan. 18, 1871, recounting the slanders which Mr. Bowen had uttered against Mr. Beecher, was there anything said by Mr. Tilton in regard to that letter having been efficacious in securing a settlement with Bowen? A.—He said that when Mr. Bowen came to see the exhibit in that letter of what he had said about Mr. Beecher, he was willing and disposed to agree to Mr. Tilton's claims upon him, and that after a period these claims were paid and a truce or a peace was made between the persons, and that part of that truce or peace were letters complimentary to Mr. Bowen, and to Mr. Tilton, I think, exchanged between them, and there was also something said about the statements which had been published in the *Christian Union* and the *Independent*, showing that peace had been made up between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen. He said that one, the first letter of an exculpatory kind which Mr. Bowen gave to Mr. Tilton, was not, in Mr. Tilton's opinion, strong enough, and that he insisted upon and procured from Mr. Bowen the second letter, and I think that those are the two letters of which I spoke last night, and of which I said that one was stronger than the other, and that the latter was the stronger.

Q.—Did he say, in speaking of the letter, that when it was shown to Mr. Bowen it was accompanied by a threat to publish it—a statement that it would be published?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

Mr. Beach—These questions are entirely inadmissible.

The Court—Ask him to state what further was said.

Mr. Beach—A series of leading questions have been asked this witness.

Mr. Tracy—This is the third or fourth question that I have put to this witness during this examination. I have gone through it according to the rule.

The Court—I recognize that.

Mr. Tracy—And now I am calling his attention to a specific subject. I am asking him what was said upon that subject.

The Court—You should not do that until you have exhausted his general recollection.

Mr. Tracy—I thought I finished his general recollection last night.

The Court—I don't understand him to say now that he recollects nothing more than what he has stated. You can ask him whether anything else was said on this subject or not.

Mr. Tracy—I understood he had exhausted his memory last evening. Now, Mr. McKelway, is there anything further of this narrative that you can narrate that you have not already narrated? A.—There is.

Q.—Very well, proceed and state it. A.—Last night, in speaking of part of the statement made to me by Mr. Tilton in the allegorical form, I forgot to mention the part in which he referred to Henry C. Bowen, and to Mr. Bowen's employment of him; that I ought to have stated at the time, but it passed my mind; it came in about this part of the allegorical story, as I remember; after he had said that the lady to whom he had made improper proposals had been made to feel it incumbent upon her to tell her husband, he added that this young man, at that time in the employment of another man in whose service he had been for a long time, and who had received from that man in whose service he was, from time to time, intimations against the person who was accused of making improper proposals—he said that at a certain period the relations of service between the young man and his employer changed, and that in a conversation between them the employer suggested to this young man that he should pay more attention to the older friend, the person who was accused of making improper proposals, and that he had told him he could not do so—that he was not so situated as to do so with proper sensibility to himself—and then his employer pressed him for the reasons, and he said that he gave him the reasons; the young man gave the employer the reasons in outline, whereupon the employer himself developed an extraordinary amount of animosity toward the same person, and made many direct charges against him, and that these charges made a strong impression upon the young man, and that it was agreed between him and his employer that a letter should be written to this man demanding his retirement from service, and that the letter was written, and that it was borne to the man by the employer of this young man; and that suddenly the employer, instead of remaining adverse to the man to whom the letter was written, turned, as it were, upon his employe and warned him not on any account to tell to any person any of the charges that had been made; he answered with spirit that he held himself at liberty to tell what he pleased and to whom he pleased; at least that he would not suffer or submit to dictation in that matter from his employer or anybody else; and that thereupon, suddenly to him, the contracts of new service with that employer were abrogated by the employer, and that that was the reason why his retirement from the Brooklyn *Union* was significant, and why he had spoken to me on the subject. I intended to have brought in this thing last night, but it went out of my mind, because my mind ran from the moment when the lady made her statement to her husband to the next moment, when in order of logic that statement was brought against the man upon whom he had relied.

Q.—Now, is there anything further you can relate in the order of the narrative? A.—I don't know that I can, but I think that with questions my mind would be brought to matters, and I could tell by these questions whether I had exhausted it or had left it unfinished.

Q.—Was there anything said in the course of that conversation in regard to his being under an obligation not to publish his grievances against Mr. Beecher or Mr. Bowen? A.—The object of my call was at first, in a general way, to get at all I could with reference to the scandal itself; that object changed upon the presentation of the proof-sheet letter to secure that; our conversation from that point related almost exclusively to that letter, and Mr. Tilton's statement that he was inhibited honorably from publishing this letter or from appearing as at all publishing it; it related, as I remember, entirely to the proof-sheet letter; I don't think that the statement of his grievances against Mr. Beecher, from the moment this *Golden Age* letter developed in my mind, became a very particular subject of conversation between us.

Q.—Did you state whether or not in the course of that conversation you said to him there are ways in which—

Mr. Pryor (interrupting)—Wait one moment; ask him if he stated so and so.

MR. TILTON REFUSED TO BE A PARTY TO THE PUBLICATION.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—State whether or not, during that conversation, there was anything said by you to him in regard to there being ways enough in which that letter could be published, without directly implicating him in the publication? A.—My mind at once occurred—recurred to the ways in which such things are done in journalism, and I said to him that I could either interview Mr. Harmon, if Mr. Harmon was willing, over his own name, or could interview him if he [Mr. Harmon] was willing as a friend of Mr. Tilton, or could interview a hypothetical person. Mr. Tilton did not oppose or approve of any of those propositions; he simply insisted that he could not appear or be a party, directly or indirectly, to the publication of the proof-sheet letter or the other matters which I was seeking.

Q.—Now, you got the papers; what was done with them? A.—After I got the papers I took them to the *Eagle* office, and I read them off to a gentleman who took down as I read what I read in short-hand.

Q.—Well, who was he? A.—Mr. McLean, then and now on the *Eagle*.

Q.—An employe of the *Eagle*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—He was attached to the city department; he is now managing editor of the paper.

Q.—Then, after you had taken short-hand copies of the papers, what was done with them? A.—I know nothing beyond that.

Q.—The papers themselves I mean? A.—Oh! the originals?

Q.—The originals; yes? A.—I took them and wrapped them up very carefully, and directed them, as I remember, to Mr. Harmon, to whom I had promised to return them, and left them with the Cashier of the *Eagle* office, subject to Mr. Harmon's call.

Q.—Do you know the fact, Mr. McKelway, whether this paper that you thus obtained from Mr. Harmon was subsequently published in a Brooklyn paper? A.—I know the fact that a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, of the date of Jan. 1, 1871, being the letter to which I testified yesterday, was published in a Sunday paper in this city, I think in the month of April, in the year 1873.

Q.—Was it also accompanied by what is known now as the "personal statement," or *Golden Age* article, which included that letter? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Was it subsequently republished from the publication made in the Sunday paper, afterward republished in the *Eagle*? A.—From memory I can testify that the letter, the epistle itself, was published in the *Eagle* from reprint taken from that Sunday paper; as reprint taken from that Sunday paper.

Q.—Do you remember whether the balance of the article, what is known as the *Golden Age* article, was published with it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Or what followed it? A.—I do not.

Q.—You mean to say you do not know whether it was published or not? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what I mean to say.

Mr. Tracy (to Mr. Fullerton)—You can examine.

MR. M'KELWAY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was then cross-examined as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Mr. McKelway, I understood you to say yesterday that you called on Mr. Beecher soon after the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you recollect the day of the call? A.—I recollect, Sir, that the Woodhull publication bears date of Nov. 2 on the title page of the paper; I recollect that, according to the habit of the weekly papers, that date was not correct—that the thing was dated ahead, and that it was really, as I have reason to believe, published on the 28th October.

Q.—Was it on that day that you went to see Mr. Beecher—on the 28th October? A.—It was.

Q.—And where did you find him? A.—I found him at his house.

Q.—Did you take the article with you. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you state to him that the article had been published? A.—I did; I can state what occurred between Mr. Beecher and myself, if you—

Q.—No. Where did you and Mr. Beecher go then, if anywhere? A.—We went from his residence to the office of the *Eagle*.

Q.—How long did you and Mr. Beecher remain at the office together? A.—Well, I should think from between fifteen minutes—from fifteen minutes to twenty-five minutes.

Q.—With whom did Mr. Beecher confer while at the office? A.—With Mr. Kinsella.

Q.—The editor of the paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Privately, or in your presence? A.—Right in my presence.

Q.—During the whole period? A.—Yes, Sir, during that whole period.

Q.—During that day, did he have any private conference with Mr. Kinsella that you know of? A.—No, Sir; and I think I know that he had not.

Q.—How? A.—I know that he had not by other things that I could state.

Q.—Where did Mr. Beecher go, if you know, when he left the office of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that day? A.—He went with me to New-York, to the office of Mr. Moulton.

Q.—And how long was he at the office of Mr. Moulton? A.—Well, we arrived there, I think, about 2:45, and left, I think, a few minutes before or after 4 o'clock.

Q.—With whom did Mr. Beecher converse during that stay at Mr. Moulton's office? A.—With Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Privately or in your presence? A.—Privately and in my presence, because the room was large, and they were talking remote from me, and I sat over in the part of the office nearest the door—nearer to the door than they were, and I neither heard nor desired to hear what they were saying; it was both privately and in my presence.

Q.—But you could not overhear what was said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton were out on one side? A.—Mr. Moulton, as I remember, was sitting at a desk in a corner of the office, and the desk was fenced in around with a little wire fence about waist high of a man; he rose at Mr. Beecher's approach, and they talked together for some time; I was in a chair at the other part of the office sitting, and—

Q.—How far distant from them? A.—I think as far distant as I am from Mr. Beecher at the present moment—perhaps not quite so far.

Q.—Twenty or twenty-five feet? A.—Well, I really do not recall the size of the room, Mr. Fullerton; but, whatever the size of the room is, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton were at one extreme and I was at the other; it is an ordinary office.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Beecher leave Mr. Moulton's office together? A.—Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and myself left the office together.

Q.—Where did you go? Q.—I went over Fulton Ferry; they went off with the expressed intention of going over the Wall Street Ferry.

Q.—They went in another direction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Separated from you? A.—Yes. They went together; I went over Fulton Ferry, and went home; I said, "I am going over Fulton Ferry;" they said, "We will go over Wall street;" it was in their way, and Fulton Ferry was in my route.

Q.—You were waiting to get something to publish in the *Eagle* that day, were you not? A.—No, Sir; I was not waiting to get something to publish in the *Eagle* that day.

Q.—Well, some other day; A.—Well, I was waiting, Sir, for whatever turned up.

Q.—And nothing turned up that you could publish? A.—Well, nothing turned up that was published by any act of mine.

Q.—Did you know of Mr. Beecher's visiting Mr. Kinsella at any other time that when you had stated? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you never seen him in the office except on this 28th of October, if that were the date? A.—I never have.

Q.—What paper was this letter of Bowen's of Jan. 1, 1871, published in first? A.—In a paper which has since gone the way of the majority of papers, and is dead, called the *Sunday Press*.

Q.—Published in the *Sunday Press*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A paper known as the *Sunday Press*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any connection with that paper? A.—Not the slightest.

THE PUBLICATION WAS NOT THROUGH HIS CONNIVANCE.

Q.—This publication of that paper was not through your connivance? A.—Not in the slightest degree; I was as much surprised at it as any gentleman could be.

Q.—And you published it in the paper with which you were connected after the publication in that paper, and as a consequence of such publication? A.—No, Sir; somebody else did; it was not in my department.

Q.—At all events, it was published in the paper with which you were connected? A.—Yes; it was published in the *Eagle*, as I have testified, to the extent of the letter, and may be more.

Q.—After the publication in the Sunday paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It had become public property? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was that after the interview which you had with Mr. Tilton, and after you procured a copy, through Mr. Harmon, of that letter? A.—Well, since I have been here in court I have become aware by the evidence that the date of the *Sunday Press* publication was about the 20th of April, in 1873, and I stated yesterday that the date of my communication with Mr. Tilton was the day after Woodruff & Robinson fire, which would make it Nov. 19, 1872.

Q.—Yes. A.—So it must have been from November to April—a little over half a year.

Q.—A little over six months? A.—Yes; less or more.

Q.—A little over six months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Just five months.

The Witness—The almanac will show.

Mr. Beach—Well, a very simple arithmetic will show.

Q.—You don't know how it came to be published in this Sunday paper, I understand you? A.—I do not know how it became published in the Sunday paper.

The publication of that Sunday paper was what day in April? A.—I heard it said when I was sitting in the court-room, the 20th of April; it was a Sunday in April, it that came on the 20th.

A lengthy conference here ensued between Mr. Fullerton and his associate counsel. Mr. Fullerton then continued:

Q.—The publication of that Sunday paper was what day in April? A.—Well, I heard it said when I was sitting in the court-room that it was the 20th; it was Sunday, if that came on the 20th in April.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—Who was the editor of that Sunday paper at that time? A.—A Mr. James McDermott.

Q.—Was he also in the employ of the *Eagle* at that time? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Had he not been? A.—I don't remember that he had at that time.

Q.—Is he now? A.—Not in my judgment.

Q.—Has he never been a reporter in the employ of that paper?

Mr. Morris—One moment. We object.

Mr. Evarts—What is the objection?

Mr. Morris—We object to it as immaterial.

Mr. Tracy—It is for the purpose of showing how this publication came to be made.

Mr. Morris—The witness says that he had not been connected with the *Eagle*.

Mr. Tracy—We are permitted to ask the question to refresh his memory.

Mr. Beach—Of what consequence is it?

Mr. Evarts—If it is admitted that he was connected with the *Eagle*, then we can determine whether it is material or not. If the learned counsel admit that he was, then it is material.

Mr. Beach—We don't admit it, where there is evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Evarts—We shall go on and show that it is proper subject of proof. The fact that he was not at a certain time don't preclude us from proving the fact that he was.

The Court—Of what avail would it be? You won't be able to prove anything by Mr. McDermott, a third person, no matter what he did.

Mr. Tracy—Suppose that we should show that he got his copy from this copy that was taken in short-hand from McKelway.

Mr. Morris—What has that to do with it?

The Court—I don't see how that is material. You can't show anything done by Mr. McDermott. If you could show that you could show anything he ever did in his life—

Witness—It would be a very large volume, that would.

Mr. Evarts—Well, take our question, Sir. [Turning and addressing Mr. Tracy in an undertone]—Has he at any time been connected with the *Eagle* between Nov. 18 and the present time?

Mr. Tracy—Between Nov. 18, 1872, and the present time, has Mr. McDermott been connected with the *Eagle*?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—Not the present time.

Mr. Tracy—That is our question, if your Honor please. We have the shaping of our own question.

Mr. Beach—That falls within your Honor's ruling. To that part of the question, "up to the present time," we object

The Court—You may ask him if he was connected with the *Eagle* between the time when McKelway got this paper and the time he was connected with the *Sunday Press*.

Mr. Tracy—That was my question.

Witness—In my judgment, he had not; as a seller of news he might have, at one time or another, brought articles to the *Eagle*; those articles might have been accepted and published; he was not on the city staff.

Q.—Was he a city reporter? A.—I knew him at that period as the editor of the *Sunday Press*.

Q.—Was he a newspaper reporter? A.—I don't know him in that capacity at all; he was previously an editor of a paper in New-York.

Q.—Was he occasionally a reporter of the *Eagle*, or a communicator of news to the *Eagle*, during that time? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Was he at that time to your knowledge acquainted with the man who took the short-hand notes?

Mr. Morris—We object to the question.

The Court—I think you have gone far enough. All these newspaper men know each other.

Mr. Tracy here sat down and said, "That's all."

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER JOHNSON.

Oliver Johnson examined by Mr. Tracy:

Q.—Mr. Johnson, where do you reside? A.—In New-York, City of New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am by profession a journalist.

Q.—How long have you been so employed? A.—About forty years.

Q.—Do you know Theodore Tilton? A.—I do, Sir, or I did formerly.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I think it will be twenty-one years in April next, since I first knew him.

Q.—Do you know Henry C. Bowen? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Well, I have known him by sight and by chance acquaintance nearly the same length of time.

Q.—The same period that you have known Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you know Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him since his first—since he first settled in Brooklyn, whenever that was; I don't remember distinctly.

Q.—Where have you been employed, Mr. Johnson, as a journalist since your acquaintance with Mr. Tilton? A.—I was employed when I first made his acquaintance on the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Q.—Well, how long did you continue to be there employed? A.—I was there about eleven years, perhaps longer; I am not sure as to time.

Q.—Where were you next employed? A.—On the *Independent* from—

Q.—When did you go on the *Independent*? A.—In June, 1865.

Q.—How long did you remain on the *Independent*? A.—I remained there until the end of December, 1870, about five and a half years.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went to the *Tribune*, and became editor of the *Weekly Tribune*.

Q.—And how long were you thus employed? A.—Two years within a few days.

Q.—And where did you go then? A.—On the *Christian Union*.

Q.—And are you still on the *Christian Union*? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—Well, I am usually called managing editor, but I don't know whether that is the precise designation or not.

Q.—At the time you were on the *Independent* was Mr. Tilton also employed on that paper? A.—Mr. Tilton was editor in chief, and I was managing editor during that time.

Q.—During all that time? A.—Yes, Sir; perhaps I should not say precisely all the time; he left a week or ten days before I did.

Q.—And with that exception you held these respective relations to each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who was publisher of that paper during all that time? A.—Henry C. Bowen.

Q.—Do you know who caused you to be employed on the *Independent*? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; it was Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—I went to the *Independent* at his very earnest solicitation, and with some hesitancy and regret.

Q.—You had known him then some five or six years? A.—I had known him longer, Sir.

Q.—Longer? A.—I had known him from 1855 or 1854—I am not this moment certain which—until 1865, about ten years.

Q.—Were you on terms of intimate friendship with him at the time you went from the *Independent*? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And had been for what number of years previous? A.—From the time of my first acquaintance with him.

Q.—You became intimate friends on becoming acquainted, or soon after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long did that intimacy continue between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—It continued—the intimacy continued, I should say, until, perhaps, some time in 1872; from that time afterward I saw less of him.

Q.—Did there at any time come to be a break in your acquaintance, and if so when did that occur? A.—I don't remember the last time that I saw Mr. Tilton, but I think it was about a year ago; I mean the last time that I met him to hold any conversation with him. I think it was at the house of Deacon Jeremiah Curtis in New-York, and I believe it was about the time, or perhaps the close, of the council; I may possibly, however, have met him by chance somewhere else afterward, but I am not sure of that.

THE HISTORY OF HIS EMPLOYMENT ON THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Johnson, will you give us a history of your employment on the *Christian Union*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We object to it, Sir; it is immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—A part of your testimony has been as to what took place in that regard.

Mr. Beach—It is not important, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—You gave it great materiality.

Judge Neilson—I think we will have to take it, inasmuch as the subject has been opened by the plaintiff. In a very general form, if you please, not very minutely.

The Witness—I am not quite sure whether it was in the Autumn of 1871 or the Spring of 1872, as I was walking down Broadway near the park, one morning, I met my friend Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, whom I knew as a stockholder in the *Christian Union*. We stopped to greet each other for a moment, and he said to me—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Objected to, Sir.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—You cannot give a conversation with a third person.

Mr. Evarts—That, if your Honor please, is the very point, that it was Mr. Wilkeson that got him on the *Christian Union*; we don't want to go through the details.

Judge Neilson—Ask him the general fact.

The Witness—Mr. Wilkeson asked me, at that time, if I was open—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—The rule is not to take conversations with third persons; they can ask you, generally, how you came to be on the paper.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Wilkeson, being a stockholder in the *Christian Union*, proposed the matter to him.

Mr. Tracy—I propose to show that Mr. Wilkeson proposed the matter to Mr. Johnson, and that that led to the negotiations between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Beecher, by which Mr. Johnson was employed.

Judge Neilson—It is sufficient for him to say that he was first spoken to by Mr. Wilkeson, and he saw Mr. Beecher, and afterward that arrangement was made. [To the witness]—Is that the fact, Sir?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Make it brief.

Mr. Evarts—It will be brief, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You can make it brief in that way.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Was your employment on the *Christian Union* a subject of conversation between yourself and Mr. Wilkeson at that time? A.—It was.

Q.—In consequence of what he said, did you subsequently see and have an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, how came you to have an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—I heard no more of the subject from Mr. Wilkeson, or from any proprietor, or any one connected with the *Christian Union* until in, I think it must have been, the last of November, 1872, when I received from Mr. Beecher himself a request for an interview with me, stating that his object was—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Judge Neilson—Don't tell us what he stated. [To Mr. Tracy.] Ask him if the interview was had.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—Did you have an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—What was the result of that interview? A.—The result of the interview was my engagement; that is, the result of that and subsequent interviews; there were several interviews between us.

Q.—Well, what was the result of it? A.—The result of it was my engagement on the *Christian Union*.

Q.—As what? A.—As editor—managing editor.

Q.—You have continued on from that time to the present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that the whole source of your employment on the *Christian Union*, so far as you know? A.—So far as I know, it is.

Q.—Now, during your acquaintance with Mr. Tilton, Mr. Johnson, do you know whether or not he regarded you as among his most intimate friends? A.—He has stated to me a great many times that he regarded me as his most intimate and best friend.

Judge Neilson—You can answer that yes or no, I think.

Q.—Your intimacy was great? A.—Yes, Sir; we were very close friends indeed.

TILTON'S CONTRACTS WITH BOWEN.

Q.—In December, 1870, Mr. Johnson, did Mr. Tilton come to you at any time with a letter which he had received from Mr. Bowen in regard to his editorship of the *Independent* in December, 1870? A.—I do not quite understand the question?

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton come to you at any time and state that he had received a letter from Mr. Bowen concerning his editorship of the *Independent* or the continuance of his editorship?

Mr. Morris—We object to that.

Mr. Beach—It is very obviously a leading question, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is introductory.

Mr. Beach (with emphasis)—Introductory?

The Witness—Yes, Sir: he did.

Q.—What was said at that interview between yourself and Mr. Tilton? A.—He showed me a letter from Mr. Bowen giving him notice that at the end of six months their contracts—Mr. Bowen's contract with him as editor in chief of the *Independent*—would terminate.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it must have been about the 1st of December; it may possibly have been one of the later days of November, but I am not sure as to the date; at any rate, it was toward the end of the year.

Q.—Well, now, thereupon did you and Mr. Tilton enter into a conversation, and if so repeat it? A.—Mr. Tilton said to me at that time that he would have out of Mr. Bowen a better contract than the one which he then held; he said, furthermore, that he knew that Mr. Bowen wished to make his new departure for his paper with a new editor on the 1st of January, the beginning of the new volume; that it would be a very disagreeable position for him to be editing the paper with a six months' notice over him, and therefore he proposed to resign at once, if Mr. Bowen would do the right thing by him, and he had no doubt that he would; he said he would probably be able to make a better contract with him than the one which he then held; that is about the substance of it, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Afterward did you learn from Mr. Tilton whether he had two contracts with Mr. Bowen? A.—I did.

Q.—What were they, as you learned from Mr. Tilton? A.—He informed me that Mr. Bowen engaged him as a special contributor to the *Independent* for $100 a week, or $100 an article, I am not sure which—

Mr. Tracy—Well.

The Witness (continuing)—Which he regarded as better than—on the whole, as he was situated—better for him than to be editor.

Q.—At the same time, did he say anything about a contract he had made with him in regard to the *Union*? A.—Yes; he said he had made a contract with the *Union*, but I do not remember its terms any further than he regarded it as a very eligible contract.

Q.—Now, soon after this conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which he stated to you the making of these contracts, did you have a conversation with Mr. Bowen in regard to Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many days after the conversation which you had with Mr. Tilton, do you think? A.—Well, it might have been a week; I am not quite sure of the number of days, but it might have been a little more or a little less than a week.

THE STORIES THAT BOWEN HEARD AGAINST TILTON.

Q.—In consequence of that conversation that you had with Mr. Bowen did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you see him? A.—I saw him, I think, at his house on Sunday, the 25th of December.

Q.—What did you say to him? A.—I told him that Mr. Bowen wanted to have an interview with him, in my presence, in regard to certain stories that had come to him in regard to Mr. Tilton's character—injurious reports.

Q.—Well, what further was said? A.—And I informed him that Mr. Bowen had fixed upon the next day—Monday—Monday forenoon, I think, as the time for such a meeting between himself, Mr. Tilton, and me; Mr. Tilton inquired of me very closely what Mr. Bowen's stories were; I told him that Mr. Bowen had communicated the stories to me in confidence; that I was not, therefore, at liberty to talk to him freely about it; I did feel at liberty—

Q.—Well? A.—I did feel at liberty, however, to give him some hints without mentioning names—some hints of the character of the stories and of their source.

Q.—What did you say? A.—What did I say? I told him that Mr. Bowen had shown me a letter that he had received from a lady whose name I did not mention, and whom I identified only by saying generally that she was a lady whom I knew well, charging him with an assault upon her chastity.

Q.—Well? A.—And I told him also, I think, that Mr. Bowen had shown me a letter from Winsted, Conn., charging him with some improprieties at the hotel there where he had been lecturing at some time before; I told him also that Mr. Bowen said these were not by any means all that he had heard—that the stories were awful, that they were coming in to him, that a great many had come to him—indeed, Mr. Bowen himself told me that; but Mr. Tilton said that all these stories were essentially false, that they could be readily explained; he said he knew who the lady was to whom Mr. Bowen had referred, who was the writer of that letter; he knew who she was, and mentioned her name to me.

Q.—Was it the same person to whom Mr. Bowen had referred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Go on. What did Mr. Tilton say in regard to the story concerning this lady? A.—Mr. Tilton admitted to me that he had had very familiar relations with that woman, but he denied that he had had any criminal conversation with her.

Q.—You mean sexual intercourse? A.—Sexual intercourse, yes, Sir.

Q.—How far did he state that his irregularities had gone? A.—He said that he had been in bed with her in his own house.

Q.—Well, in regard to the Winsted matter, what did he say, if anything, about how he and the person—the lady to whom he referred in the Winsted matter—went to Winsted; when they left, and where they stayed, if they stayed anywhere, over night? A.—I am a little embarrassed as to how just to answer that question, because—

Mr. Evarts—Wait till the clock has done striking.

The Witness—Because, because—

Mr. Tracy—Wait a moment. [To the witness.] What did Mr. Tilton say to you in regard to the person who accompanied him to Winsted, when they left home, and where they stayed over night? A.—Oh, he told me, as he had told me before on that occasion—he told me on that occasion, as he had told me before, that the Winsted story was susceptible of an explanation—that Miss Lovejoy had accompanied—

Mr. Tracy—Don't mention her name.

Mr. Fullerton—Let it stand. It is too late.

Mr. Morris—Oh, they have brought it out before.

Mr. Beach—Oh, it has been out before.

Mr. Tracy—We did not bring it out.

Mr. Morris—Yes, you have.

Mr. Tracy—I say we have not.

Mr. Morris—I say you have.

Mr. Tracy—It is very well to say so. You say a great many things that are not true.

Mr. Beach—And you can deny a great many things that are true.

Mr. Morris—I say her name has been brought out in their examinations.

The Court—You have it now, at any rate.

The Witness—He said that she had accompanied him to Winsted, when he went there to lecture, by the particular desire of his wife; that his wife had first intended to go with him, but that she was unable to do so, and the lady had greatly desired to hear him lecture—she had never heard him lecture—and so it was agreed that she should go with him, and so, to avoid the liability of being detained by fog or any other obstruction on the river between here and New-York, they went over the night beforehand, and they took lodgings at the St. Denis Hotel.

Q.—Did he state further how they went on to Winsted—if so, repeat it? A.—No; I know nothing about that.

Q.—Now, after the 26th of December, 1870, did you have a further conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which he informed you touching his discharge from the employment of Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—I cannot fix the day absolutely, but it was some time within—it must have been within two or three days after—let me see, the 26th of December was on Monday—it may possibly have been within a week. I cannot be certain of the precise day when he informed me that Mr. Bowen had very peremptorily and indignantly ended his contracts.

Q.—Do you know whether or not it was before the 1st of January that he so informed you? [After a long pause.] The 1st of January was on Sunday that year? A.—I am not quite sure about that.

Q.—Well? A.—I am not quite certain.

WHAT TILTON SAID ABOUT THE WOODHULL BIOGRAPHY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Johnson, did you ever have any talk with Tilton on the subject of his acquaintance with the Woodhull women, or woman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And touching the writing of her biography by him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us when and where that conversation was? A.—It was very shortly after the appearance of the memoir, whenever that was. I am not sure of the date; whenever it was, I saw him very soon after that.

Q.—That would appear to have been in September, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him very shortly after that.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him about it? A.—I did.

Q.—State the conversation that occurred between you? A.—Well, I talked very sharply to him—in something of a tone of rebuke for being acquainted with such a woman, and, above all, writing such a biography of her as he had written. He said to me: "Oliver, that is one of the best pieces of literary work that I ever did, and I am proud of it, and I shall not permit you in my presence to say anything against that woman; I regard her as one of the best and purest women that I ever knew; a great woman, a woman bound to be the leader in a great reform."

Q.—Did he at that time say anything to you that he had written this life of Woodhull in order to keep her quiet?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Tracy—Touching this scandal?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; this is all out of order; to insist on putting absolutely leading questions.

Mr. Tracy—Well, I will change the question, if that is the objection. [To the witness.] Did he say anything to you touching his motives for writing that work.

The Court—That is the same thing; I think you should ask this witness to give the whole conversation as he remembers it, what was said, and then what further was said, when he exhausts himself, and then ask him if anything was said on a special subject, without pointing to a motive.

Mr. Evarts—The only difficulty with that method of inquiry is, your Honor, that the conversation may include something that has no connection with the topics under consideration, and if it is understood that only what relates to the matter in hand is to be given, then it ought to be stated in the question, so as to avoid the giving by the witness of the whole conversation.

The Court—That should be understood; that suggestion is correct. [To the witness.] You hear that suggestion, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Tracy—Was there anything further said between you and him touching the writing of that book in that conversation? A.—He assigned no motive to me whatever, except the motive of his very high opinion of her—his pride in her and his pride in his work. He suggested to me neither then nor at any other time any other motive. [After a pause.] I beg your pardon; I made a wrong expression—I said, nor at any other time—

Mr. Beach—I noticed it.

The Witness—I was wrong.

Mr. Beach—You were.

The Witness—At other times he did.

The Court—You were only interrogated as to this occasion.

The Witness—There was nothing said on that occasion except as I stated.

The Court—He was only asking you on this occasion.

TILTON AND THE TRIBUNE STOCK.

Mr. Tracy (after a conference with Mr. Evarts)—Now, Mr. Johnson, did you ever have any talk with Tilton about the *Tribune* stock that stood in his name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, what conversation did you have with him on that subject? A.—Well, I have had a great many conversations with him about that.

Q.—At the time of the purchase of the stock, or just previous? A.—Well, it was through my agency in a certain sense, that Mr. Tilton got his stock on the *Tribune*, or rather got his father's stock on the *Tribune*. Mr. Tilton expressed to me more than once—as I was a stockholder in the *Tribune*—expressed to me a strong desire to be a stockholder; he said he had no money to invest—and could not, therefore, purchase a share for himself. Repeatedly that had passed between us. One day, I don't remember just when it was, I cannot fix the date in regard to those transactions, I suppose the stock books will show at the *Tribune* office, when he made the purchase, I know nothing about that, I merely say that Mr. Tilton came to me and informed me that his father had a certain sum of money, enough to purchase a share of the *Tribune* at the then market price, and he wanted me, if possible, to engineer his way so that he might go into the *Tribune* board to represent that share, while it should really belong to his father. I accordingly saw Mr. Greeley about it, though I confess I didn't tell Mr. Greeley all the circumstances.

The Court—They don't ask as to that.

The Witness—This is my second appearance in court, as a witness, and if I don't understand the ways you will pardon me.

Q.—Go on and state what transpired between you and Tilton as to the purchase of that stock. A.—Well, his father purchased the stock through Mr. Tilton—through his father—the stock standing in Mr. Tilton's name, the father furnishing the money.

Q.—Do you know who had the dividends of the stock? A.—I know Mr. Tilton told me the dividends were all to his father; that he should never—and afterward told me that he had never taken any portion of it; I once wished myself to purchase—

Mr. Morris—Never mind.

Mr. Fullerton—Is there any question before you, Mr. Johnson?

The Witness—I beg your pardon, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will forgive you, if you don't repeat it.

The Witness—Well, you need not rebuke me; tell me your wishes, and I will try to obey them.

Mr. Tracy—Now, you said in this conversation which you have referred to, in which he spoke of writing the life of Woodhull, he assigned no other motive than that you have stated. Did he afterward assign to you a different motive? A.—He did.

Q.—How long after—I don't ask you what it was, I only want to fix the date—how long after that conversation was it that he assigned another motive? A.—You have fixed the date of the Woodhull matter in 1871, I think.

Q.—In 1871? A.—After that, about the time of the Presidential election, in 1872.

Q.—Can you fix the date? A.—I cannot fix the date.

Q.—It was during the Presidential campaign? A.—And it was after the time when their acquaintance, as I understood, had ceased.

Q.—As you understood from Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long after? A.—Well, it was shortly after the publication in the Woodhull paper.

Q.—Of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was not, then, until after the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—I think not.

THE TREATMENT OF THE GOLDEN AGE BY THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Will you state whether or not, at any time after you went on the *Christian Union* you received any instructions from Mr. Beecher touching the manner in which you should treat the *Golden Age* in the *Christian Union*?

Mr. Beach—It is objected to.

The Court—How is it material? We cannot take charge of all these publications.

Mr. Tracy—It is made material by the evidence in the case.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton testifies in this way—I read from page 417 of this pamphlet book:

"I told him (that is, I told Mr. Beecher) I thought he was allowing one danger to grow up that he might suppress, and I mentioned to him that his paper, the *Christian Union*, had shown certain signs of unfriendliness to me; I said 'I don't care for the criticisms of your paper, but I don't think it will conduce to the public regard of our harmony to have your paper criticise me.' 'Well,' said he, 'Theodore, the people in my office are rather inimical to you, and I wish I might get some one there to whom I might intrust our secret, so that paper might assume a more friendly face to the public'—a suggestion which he afterward carried out."

Then he goes on to say that he introduced Mr. Johnson.

The Court—Well, go on.

Mr. Beach—That does not authorize instructions given by Mr. Beecher to attaches of that press. The question would be whether the articles in the *Christian Union* were made hostile to Mr. Tilton. Proving the conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, in which Mr. Tilton imputed hostility in those articles, and a want of proper exertion on the part of Mr. Beecher to change their character, by no means authorizes the proving of instructions given by Mr. Beecher to the managers of that press. We have given nothing in evidence which authorizes those instructions to be given. We say we made a certain declaration to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Beecher admitted the imputation which we made against him of a want of proper exertion to control the character of his articles in the *Christian Union* with regard to the *Golden Age*. Now, how does that bring in in any form the exertions which Mr. Beecher may have made with the officers or attaches of that publication to change its character, or to give it a different character? The simple question is, whether this conversation occurred between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Suppose Mr. Beecher admitted upon that occasion a false fact, or a false imputation, it does not authorize him, because we give in evidence that conversation to prove that the admission he made was inaccurate upon that occasion, to prove his own acts, at which we were not present, or his own instructions given to others, of which we knew nothing. Our conversation with Mr. Beecher was founded upon the character of the articles which appeared in his paper, the *Christian Union*. We alleged them to be hostile and unfriendly, and we asserted to Mr. Beecher that he did not make proper exertions to control the character of those publications. I submit to your Honor, in what way does that authorize Mr. Beecher to prove conversations between himself and others, or directions given by him to others at which we were not present? I object to it as incompetent.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend, with great respect, seems to miss the point. It is not in regard to anything that occurred between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in the way of contradicting Mr. Tilton's statement that we offer this evidence. We offer it in the same line of operations in which they offered that evidence. They undertook to say that Mr. Tilton attracted Mr. Beecher's attention to the danger that might arise from the hostility created by the tone and manner in which the *Golden Age* was treated by his newspaper, and that Mr. Beecher said: "Why, the people there are rather hostile to you. I wish I could get somebody that I could intrust the secret to, and that could manage the matter clearly and safely. That is the object of that testimony. He says he suggested Oliver Johnson, and got him there as a part of this machinery which Beecher was working under his admonition—Tilton's admonition—and we meet that point by saying that Oliver Johnson got there otherwise. Now, we propose to show by this witness what his instructions were from Mr. Beecher as a matter of fact, concerning his treatment of the *Golden Age*, discarding and discrediting, contradicting any such occasion, at least as it made the basis, and the only basis, and useful basis for them to introduce this as a part of the machinery of confession and suppression to which Mr. Beecher resorted, and in which he concurred with Mr. Tilton's suggestion. Our object is to show by this witness that no instructions of any such kind, or intimation even, ever proceeded from Mr. Beecher at all; but that the instructions were of the character that he will state.

The Court—Stenographer, read that question, please.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Now, Mr. Johnson, state whether or not, at any time after you went on the *Christian Union*, you received any instructions from Mr. Beecher touching the manner in which you should treat the *Golden Age* in the *Christian Union*?"

The Court—Ruled out, Sir. Go on, Mr. Tracy.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO GET IN THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Tracy—At the time of your employment upon the *Christian Union*, and as a part of your transactions, were any instructions given to you by Mr. Beecher as to the manner in which you should treat the *Golden Age* in that paper?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—The same ruling.

Q.—Or Mr. Tilton?

The Court—Same ruling.

Mr. Evarts—To both of these rulings, your Honor, we except, of course. I now state that we offer to prove by this witness that there were no instructions ever given by Mr. Beecher either in the employment of Mr. Johnson, in the negotiations that preceded it, or in the conduct of that newspaper under Mr. Johnson's guidance that limited him, or controlled him or the newspaper in regard to the public treatment in that newspaper of Mr. Tilton or of the *Golden Age*, in any way, in respect to any private relation between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, but that, affirmatively, instructions were given to deal with the *Golden Age* in the conduct of the *Christian Union* newspaper as with any other paper that was published.

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—We object, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Your Honor sees the plaintiff in that way presented; our learned friends can introduce a line of insinuating evidence, carrying weight—

Mr. Morris (again interrupting)—One moment; I object to your making this argument. Your Honor has decided the question; this is an irregular way of [illegible]

Honor's decision. He made his proposition, and your Honor ruled upon it.

The Court—I do not understand that I have ruled upon this last offer.

Mr. Morris—You have ruled upon it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I have not heard the Court rule upon the question.

Mr. Morris—I take the position, your Honor, that, you having ruled upon it, he has no right to argue upon it. He put the question—made his proposition—and your Honor has ruled upon it. I say it is out of order for him afterward to argue it.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor will permit one word further, for the purpose of presenting this thing. I think he put two questions in reference to this very proposition. Your Honor ruled to exclude the evidence. The gentleman now submits the same matter in the form of a proposition, and seeks that as an occasion upon which to make a new argument upon the same question to your Honor. I do not presume that we have an especial right to make an objection if your Honor pleases to hear the question, although it is irregular to argue a question over and over again. We must submit to your Honor's discretion.

Mr. Evarts—If it is made a matter of pleasure, it has been outlived long ago in listening to this dreary discussion.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Never in listening to the counsel; it is always a matter of delight.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—But it is a matter of serious duty, and I don't propose to insist and enlarge in abuse of your Honor's kindness; but I am, in a strictly legal way, questions having been ruled upon, now making the offer, which is proper; and that offer discloses, not the question, but the nature of the proof sought to be evoked; and in that connection I was proceeding to say when interrupted—by Mr. Morris, not by your Honor—that the plaintiff's counsel now introduce lines of insinuating evidence to which they expected to give import and weight by argument. And then, when we are in possession of counter-proof, which puts the action imputed to Mr. Beecher upon an entirely opposite footing, with an entirely different character from that which their mode of stating it has sought to envelop him in, we submit that it is within the line of countervailing proof to remove that base which they think they have planted in the cause. And we stand, then, either upon our possession of proof and its introduction, or our possession of proof and the law's exclusion of it—one or the other. That is all we can do. And your Honor will dispose of this, if it is the same question that you have disposed of; we should hear it from your Honor's mouth and not by counsel.

Mr. Morris—I shall object whenever I see proper.

Mr. Evarts—I haven't any objection, but you must not substitute your objections for his Honor's statements.

Mr. Morris—I have not substituted my objections for his Honor's rulings. Your Honor [to the Court] distinctly ruled upon the question, and then counsel simply puts the matter in the shape of a proposition, which I submit your Honor's ruling covers. It presents no questions for the consideration of the court at all; and yet the counsel, in the form of a proposition, then proceeds to argue the speech, and claims the right to make an argument in the speech (because he has made a speech) in the shape of a proposition. I say again and repeat that the proceeding of counsel was out of order; it was not a regular proceeding. You had just ruled upon the question, and putting it in the form of a proposition did not give the counsel the right thus to make an argument which is out of order. And I shall take occasion, whenever I see proper, to criticise the counsel for such a course, and I shall not ask the counsel's permission.

The Court—The testimony we had on the part of the plaintiff was as to conversations between him and the defendant in reference to the *Union*, and its treatment of himself and of the *Golden Age* as a newspaper. That has been introduced on the part of the plaintiff; that is all. And that was admissible because it was a conversation between the parties. The proposition now is of a very different character, to wit: giving in evidence instructions or conversations by Mr. Beecher with his employes or co-operators or coeditors of the paper, touching the manner in which the *Union* should treat the *Golden Age*. But unfortunately there is no rule of law existing to be found anywhere that would enable the Court, if the court was disposed to do it, to receive evidence of *ex-parte* conversations on the part of Mr. Beecher with the *Union* or its editors. I have no power on the subject. It is not a question of discretion or wishes. There is no rule of evidence authorizing me to admit this conversation, which took place in the absence of the plaintiff, and in respect to which the plaintiff's counsel made inquiry, therefore it is necessary to rule it out.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will allow me to observe that we don't propose it as a conversation but as an action by Mr. Beecher, as they said and imputed to Mr. Beecher that he had given such directions.

The Court (interrupting)—Even then—

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—And we prove that he went on and published, and made no change.

The Court—Even then. Take the contrary view. Suppose the party goes and says: "I want you to do thus and so," and if he changes his mind to a contrary view.

Mr. Evarts—It is so stated by this witness, and the point is that supposition is confession. Is that a point that we could not prove?

The Court—There is no rule of evidence making it evidence of what took place in the absence of the plaintiff between defendant and other persons, even if the defendant promised to shape the tone and temper of the *Union* favorably to the *Golden Age*, and afterward changed his mind, can vary the consideration that *ex-parte* conversation or action could not be given in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—The action could be given in evidence to show what the action was. Because it was in the absence of the defendant would not preclude anybody from shewing what the action was. If your Honor does not bring this within the rule.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Evarts—We except to the exclusion of our offer.

The Court—Mr. Tracy, proceed with your evidence.

Mr. Tracy—You have stated that you were managing editor of the *Union*, and are still there. Now, I ask you—I ask you whether the course of the *Union* has, in fact, been dictated with reference to any difficulty between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir, upon two grounds—first, your Honor ruled that that action was not admissible, and second, the question calls for the opinion or opinions of the witness.

Mr. Tracy—He was the manager.

Mr. Beach—No matter if he was the manager, we ain't to take his judgment.

Mr. Tracy—Does your Honor overrule it?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Tracy—Then your Honor will not our exception.

Q.—Now, I ask you, Mr. Johnson, how the *Union* has, in fact, treated the *Golden Age* during your management of it?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—Same ruling, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—Your Honor will please note our exception.

Q.—I ask you now to state whether or not the *Union* has treated the *Golden Age* in any different manner from what it has treated other newspapers or exchanges?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—Same ruling. We have no interest in that. Rule it out.

Mr. Tracy—Does your Honor exclude that?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—We except. That is all, Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Johnson, how long have you resided in Brooklyn or New-York? A.—New-York, Sir, for twenty-five years.

Q.—Have you ever resided in this city? A.—Never.

The Court—Will the audience keep quiet.

Q.—And previous to your obtaining a residence in New-York where did you reside? A.—I came from Philadelphia here.

Q.—And what was your occupation in Philadelphia? A.—My occupation in Philadelphia was that of a journalist.

Q.—How long did you reside at Philadelphia? A.—Two years.

Q.—And what journal were you connected with? A.—The *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

Q.—Was that a religious or secular paper? A.—It was an anti-slavery paper.

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Johnson you will have to speak a little louder.

Witness—It was an anti-slavery paper.

Q.—Was it a religious or a secular paper? A.—I have answered truly; I hold anti-slavery to be religious; it was anti-slavery; it was the organ of the Anti-slavery Society.

Q.—And before you went to Philadelphia, where did you reside? A.—I went from Columbiana County, Ohio, to Philadelphia, with a little interregnum in New-York City—between the two places.

Q.—How long did you live in that county in Ohio? A.—Two years.

Q.—What was your occupation there? A.—A journalist.

Q.—Connected with what paper? A.—The *Anti-Slavery Bugle*.

Q.—How long did that bugle blow? [A laugh.] A.—I am unable to answer you, Sir.

Q.—Before you went to Ohio where did you reside? A.—I resided, the last place before then, in Massachusetts.

Q.—In what part of Massachusetts? A.—Worcester County.

Q.—When was that? A.—1848-1849.

Q.—Were you connected with any journal there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What journal? A.—The *Blackstone Chronicle*.

Q.—How long had you a connection with that paper? A.—Six months.

Q.—And prior to that where did you reside? A.—New-York City.

Q.—How long? A.—Four years continuously.

Q.—What was your occupation at that time? A.—Assistant Editor of the *Tribune*.

Q.—The Weekly? A.—The Weekly and Daily.

Q.—During what years? A.—From 1844 to 1848.

Q.—And prior to that connection with the *Tribune* where was your residence and what was your occupation? A.—I came from Boston to the *Tribune*.

Q.—How long had you resided in Boston? A.—I am not quite sure how long it was.

Q.—About how long? A.—Several years.

Q.—Were you a journalist there? A.—Only a part of the time; I was connected with the press there only a portion of the time.

Q.—What paper were you connected with? A.—Mr. Garrison's paper, the *Liberator*; I was connected with that a portion of the time.

Q.—About how long were you connected with that paper there at that time? A.—I cannot tell you without consulting some documents that I have in my possession.

Q.—Give us some idea? A.—My connection with the *Liberator* was mainly during the times Mr. Garrison was absent; I conducted the *Liberator* on two occasions when he was absent in Europe.

Q.—How long was he gone during these visits to Europe? A.—He was gone perhaps several months at a time.

Q.—Prior to that where did you reside? A.—Prior to that I resided in Providence, R. I., as General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society.

Q.—How long did you reside there and fill that position? A.—About two years.

Q.—And previous to that where did you reside? A.—Previous to that I was traveling agent for about a year of the American Anti-Slavery Society; a lecturing agent.

Q.—Through what district did you travel lecturing? A.—Well, in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Q.—Well, prior to becoming a traveling lecturer, where did you reside? A.—I lived two years at Middlebury, Vt.

Q.—What was your occupation there? A.—Printer and editor.

Q.—On what paper? The Middlebury *Free Press*.

Q.—How long were you connected with that paper? A.—I was connected with the office—not exactly with the paper—during the whole of the time, as I say, about two years.

Q.—What place in Vermont was that? A.—Middlebury.

Q.—Did you reside at any other place in Vermont? A.—I was born in Vermont, Sir, and lived there until I was sixteen years old—until I was twenty-one, in fact.

Q.—I did not hear your answer. A.—I say I was born in Vermont and lived there until I was about, I should say, twenty years of age.

Q.—Were you ever connected with any other paper in Vermont than the one you have named? A.—Never as editor.

Q.—Did you live at any time at Montpelier? A.—I served my apprenticeship as a printer in Montpelier.

Q.—During what years? A.—Well, from 1826, I think, to 1829, or 1825 to 1829, I think; I am not quite sure of the dates; I could verify them if I had time.

Q.—And you are now connected with the *Christian Union?* A.—I am, Sir.

HIS RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Q.—Are your religious sentiments in harmony with those promulgated by that paper.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—They have a right to inquire as to his religious sentiments; whether that is the proper standard I do not know.

Mr. Evarts—In what respect?

Judge Neilson—In any respect.

Mr. Evarts—A witness' religious sentiments?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is right to inquire whether he believes in a God; whether he believes in a system of rewards and punishments, with a view to contradiction.

Mr. Beach—That is with a view to competency.

Judge Neilson—The only objection is the standard of comparison; that is the only objection to it.

Mr. Evarts—It is not, as I understand it, a subject of inquiry about a man's religion, except as bearing on the question of credibility of an oath.

Judge Neilson—I don't know what view they offer it in; it can't be as to the credibility of his oath.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the form of it. It was, Do you share in the sentiments expressed by the *Christian Union?* If a witness' religion is to be inquired into as a matter of personal impeachment, except as bearing on the question of the credibility of an oath, we shall have all sorts of sectarian prejudices here.

Judge Neilson—Taking it in this way: Supposing it were *Claflin's Weekly*, would not you permit the question of whether his religious sentiments corresponded with the views of that paper?

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, your Honor—

The Court—Put an extreme illustration, I admit.

Mr. Evarts—Put an illustration where the question would only be sarcastic, I should imagine.

The Court—I do not know about that.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please—

The Court—I do not think that form of question—

Mr. Evarts—I don't think you have a right to put such a question. I should dislike to have it made a settled proposition of law that you could ask witnesses about their religious opinions.

Mr. Beach—If the gentleman has that dislike to it, it was very unfortunate it did not trouble him when they were examining Mr. Moulton in regard to this very matter.

The Court—It was in regard to his religious sentiments.

Mr. Evarts—He is an actor in the transaction.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Johnson is an actor in it, too.

Mr. Evarts—He is a witness in it.

Mr. Fullerton—And he is an actor in it, too.

The Court—Mr. Moulton was a witness and was examined as a witness. Modify your question, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg your Honor's pardon; I do not propose to modify it unless you think I am wrong.

The Court—This question at present is too comprehensive.

Mr. Evarts—It appeals to sectarian prejudice; there is nothing about this gentleman that I know of that makes this matter specially important, but it is the general proposition we object to, that when witnesses are examined, their religious opinions not bearing on the question of credibility, are subjects of inquiry.

Mr. Fullerton—Is it not a question of credibility?

The Court—I do not think the question at present—

Mr. Fullerton—Have I not a right to show that this gentleman is editing a paper and promulgating doctrines he does not believe in.

The Court—If he writes the articles himself, yes.

Mr. Fullerton—I am approaching it in a proper way.

The Court—If he has written something that involves his moral character. The same question was put when Mr. Tilton was upon the stand, in respect to articles in the *Golden Age*. But then you must call the witness' attention to a specific article.

Mr. Fullerton—I am going to do so, if it becomes necessary. [To the witness.] Will you answer the question?

Mr. Evarts—We except to the question.

The Court—I do not think you can put the question in that comprehensive form.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—What are your religious views?

Mr. Tracy—That we object to.

The Court—We will take that. [To the witness.] Go on, Sir.

The Witness—I call myself a Christian; that is—

Mr. Fullerton—As distinct from a Jew, is that it? A.—No, Sir; I call myself a Christian according to the New Testament.

Q.—Yes, Sir. Do you advocate the doctrine of the Universalists? A.—I do, perhaps, in some respects.

Q.—Do not you in all respects? A.—I am not very well acquainted with the Universalist denomination; I know very little about them; I believe that all human beings will be eventually saved.

Q.—Is not that the very essence of the doctrines of Universalism? A.—I only know that a good many believe that.

Mr. Beach—Let it stand.

The Court—That is Dr. Chapin's theory.

Mr. Fullerton—Dr. Chapin is not on the stand; if he were I should ask him. [Laughter.]

The Court—Will the audience be quiet, please.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Do not you understand that to be the essence of the belief of the Universalists? A.—No, I do not; judging from what I know of the creed of the Universalists, I should say that that was only one item in their creed; I differ from them.

Q.—One moment—one moment; that is only one item in their creed, but that is an item in their creed, as you understand it? A.—I understand it so.

Q.—And, so far as that item is concerned, you subscribe to it and believe in it? A.—I have already stated that I believe that every child of God will be finally made happy.

The Court—Do you apply that to every child of Adam?

The Witness—Yes, Sir, every child of Adam.

The Court—The other proposition is too plain.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Did not you once doubt that—how long have you entertained that opinion, Mr. Johnson? A.—Really, I cannot say.

Q.—About how long? A.—I cannot tell you even that.

Q.—But give us some approximate estimate of the time? A.—Because, not expecting to be asked any such question, I have not even thought of it. I should have to stop to make a calculation that would perhaps take me half an hour to answer the question.

Q.—I don't ask you to tell me exactly the day or the hour, when you were inspired with such opinions? A.—I will say that I have believed it for a number of years.

Q.—For how many years? A.—Well, perhaps, for ten or a dozen.

Q.—Not more than that? A.—I cannot say whether I have or not.

Q.—When did your religious convictions undergo a change? A.—My religious opinions have been undergoing a change since I was a boy.

Q.—Gradually? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Up to the present moment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Still undergoing a change? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what direction? A.—In the direction of truth.

Mr. Fullerton—In the direction of truth—

The Court—You need not comment on the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; I did not comment.

Q.—Did you once edit the *Christian Soldier?* A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you edit that paper? A.—I edited it in Boston.

Q.—When? A.—I had forgotten that when you were questioning me a little while ago about my life—entirely forgotten it.

Q.—Can you tell me what the religious views of the *Christian Soldier* were? A.—The *Christian Soldier* was a paper established for the purpose of fighting Universalism.

Q.—Did you through that paper fight Universalism? A.—I did with all my heart.

Q.—You believed, then, in the justice of your cause, did you? A.—I did, with all my heart.

Q.—Since that you have become in some respects like Universalists in your belief? A.—Yes; I have changed my views entirely.

Q.—Did you convince yourself you were wrong while editing that paper? A.—No; long afterward.

Q.—Now, have you ever edited a paper that promulgated Universalist doctrine? A.—No; I have not.

Q.—Have you ever written any articles of that import for any newspaper? A.—Well, I am not quite sure about that. I may possibly have written an article somewhere, but I am not able to tell you at this moment whether I have or not.

Q.—Have you taken any paper that advocated Universalist doctrine? A.—I have taken no Universalist paper in my life.

Q.—Well, now, answer my question? A.—I really hesitated to answer only because I want to answer truthfully.

Q.—I ask you if you ever have taken any paper that advocated Universalist doctrine? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Do you know of any such paper? A.—Oh, yes, a great many; see them every week.

Q.—Have you not been a subscriber for any one of them? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever written communications for any of them? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Do you receive those papers every week? A.—They come in exchange at the *Christian Union* office.

Q.—You exchanged, then, with papers of a Universalist character? A.—I do; and Catholic, and all kinds.

Q.—You have never written any communications for any of these Universalist papers? A.—No; not that I recollect.

Q.—Did you ever express your views in regard to the universal salvation of mankind through any organ? A.—Well, I am not sure whether I have or not.

Q.—Don't you recollect whether you have or not? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—You are a writer, are you not? A.—I am, but I have not been a writer on such topics.

Q.—Do you write for the *Christian Union?* A.—I do.

Q.—Religious articles? A.—Sometimes a religious article.

Q.—Contrary to your own faith? A.—Never.

Q.—Never? A.—Never.

Q.—In harmony with your own faith? A.—In harmony with my own faith.

Q.—Then have you written articles in the *Christian Union* advocating Universalist doctrine? A.—I have not, because the *Christian Union* does not advocate that doctrine; the editorial pages of it are revised by Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What are your duties in connection with that paper? A.—My duties are as general manager; that is to say, I correspond with our contributors; I write, for instance, to A, B, C, or D, asking them to send us articles.

Q.—On what subjects? A.—Well, on religious subjects, or any other subject, any subject I may wish to have discussed.

Q.—You write articles yourself, do you? A.—I do occasionally.

Q.—Well, the *Christian Union* is not a believer in universal salvation, I believe, is it? A.—I believe not; I have never understood that it was.

Q.—Then your religious notions are not in harmony with the paper that you are connected with? A.—Mainly they are in harmony with it.

Q.—But not altogether? A.—Not altogether, no.

Q.—But on the vital question of universal salvation you are at variance with that paper?

Mr. Evarts—That is not a vital question, is it?

Mr. Fullerton—I am putting it as a vital question. [To the witness.] You regard it as vital, do you not?

Mr. Evarts—That is not a vital question.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't know what can be more vital to you and me.

Mr. Beach—We can characterize it as we please, I suppose.

Q.—Do you not regard the salvation of men after death as a vital question to be discussed and entertained in this world? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, upon that vital question you are at variance with the doctrine of the *Christian Union*, I understand? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you ever express your religious convictions in that respect to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes; often.

Q.—He knows what they are? A.—Yes; he knows what they are.

Q.—And he still retains you in connection with his paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you ever connected, as a member, with any church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What churches? A.—I have been connected with the Congregational Church in Montpelier, Vt., when I was a young man; afterward I was for some years connected with the Bowdoin Street Church, Boston, of which Rev. Lyman Beecher was Pastor; and after that I was for a time connected with the Congregational Church in Middlebury, Vt.

Q.—Ever been connected with any other religious denomination since that time? A.—Yes.

THE PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Q.—Where? A.—I have been connected with the Society of Progressive Friends.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In Chester County, Penn.

Q.—What were their religious tenets? A.—Their society was not founded on religious tenets at all.

Q.—Was it a religious society? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They believed in something, didn't they? A.—They did not believe. At the basis of their organization they didn't make any inquiry as to the belief of persons joining the body. Orthodox and heterodox people, Presbyterians and Unitarians, and others co-operated with the society.

Q.—What was the object of the society? A.—To promote temperance, anti-slavery—any reformatory measures calculated to make the world better by practical lives, without going into religious questions.

Q.—Did you ever connect yourself with any other religious organization? A.—I think not. I was for a little while a member of the Society of Friends.

Q.—And then you were a Quaker at one time—when was that? A.—That was in 1849-1850.

Q.—Where? A.—In Ohio.

Q.—How long did you remain a member of that organization? A.—While I remained in the place.

Q.—How long was that? A.—About two years.

Q.—Well, now, did you ever connect yourself with any other organization of a religious character? A.—No.

Q.—Was that the last one? A.—No; the Progressive Friends was the last. That is a society that I helped to make. It is the one I believe in.

Q.—How? A.—It is the one I believe in.

Q.—That's a kind of an omnibus church, isn't it? A.—You may characterize it as you please; I don't call it that.

Q.—It is a church that embraces all grounds of belief? A.—All persons who desire to do good to their fellow-men and to elevate themselves; to make themselves morally pure, without reference to their theological sentiments.

Q.—That *was* a sort of omnibus church, then?

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—He does not call it a church.

Witness—That is the one I was connected with.

Mr. Fullerton—How?

Witness (answering Mr. Evarts)—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I beg pardon. I will stop calling it a church and call it an organization.

Q.—That is the one you are connected with now? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS ATTENDANCE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Have you been connected with Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you attended service there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Constantly? A.—At times.

Q.—Ever take communion there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How frequently? A.—Ten or a dozen times in the course of my life.

Q.—When did you take the communion there the last time? A.—The last time—six months ago.

Q.—The first time, when? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—About what time? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—As nearly as you can get at it? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—You will have to, Mr. Johnson? A.—I can't.

Q.—Give us some idea. A.—I began to go to Plymouth Church, as near as I can recollect, somewhere about 1853, and I attended Plymouth Church pretty constantly until 1859.

Q.—How long after you commenced to go to Plymouth Church did you commence taking communion? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—About how long? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—One year? A.—I am not sure whether it was one year, or two, or three, or four.

Q.—Was it within four years after you commenced? A.—I can't tell you, Sir.

Q.—Was it within five years after you commenced? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Was it within six? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Was it within seven? A.—I presume it was; I can't tell you; I don't know.

Q.—Was it within eight? A.—It must have been within the time I was there; I can't tell you the time any more definitely. I would gladly give you the very day, if I could.

Q.—What was your occupation at the time you commenced taking the communion at Plymouth Church? A.—Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Q.—While editor of that paper, you commenced taking the communion at Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I think it must have been during my connection with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.

Q.—When did you cease to be editor of that paper? A.—In 1865, immediately before Mr. Tilton asked me to go with him.

Q.—And you went with Mr. Tilton in 1865? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was prior to that that you commenced taking communion? A.—I don't wish to be understood as using the words "first commenced."

Q.—Wasn't there a first time? A.—There was, but I don't recollect the first time; I would gladly tell you if I could recall it.

Q.—When did you first become connected with the *Independent?* A.—In the Spring of 1865.

Q.—When did you cease that connection? A.—At the end of 1870.

Q.—When did you become connected with the *Christian Union?* A.—At the beginning—or rather at the end of 1872.

Q.—Did you ever take the communion at Plymouth Church until you became connected, or thought of becoming connected, with the *Independent?* A.—Yes, Sir, long before; half a dozen times, at least.

Q.—Your memory is getting better as to times? A.—I don't remember the precise occasion; Mr. Beecher's invitation was so broad and general as to include all present, and so, as I was there, I took the communion with all my heart, and would do it again.

It being 1 o'clock, Judge Neilson's gavel sounded, and the court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Mr. Oliver Johnson was again placed on the stand.

The Court—Will you proceed, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The cross-examination of the witness was resumed as follows:

Q.—I understood yesterday, Mr. Johnson, that you became a communicant in Plymouth Church in consequence of some invitation that was given by Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I object, however, to the phrase "became a communicant;" I am not what you technically call a communicant in Mr. Beecher's church.

The Court—You mean that you did commune?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I mean that I did commune.

Q.—With that amendment? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you commune with Plymouth Church in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Beecher? A.—Not a private but a public invitation.

Q.—Not a private but a public invitation? A.—Yes, Sir; a public invitation which he made to every one in the church.

Q.—From the pulpit? A.—From the pulpit.

Q.—What was the nature of the invitation? A.—It was that all those—as near as I can recollect his usual method is—"All those who love Christ, and who wish to fulfill his commands, are invited to commune with us."

Q.—Well, are you a believer in the divinity of Christ? A.—Yes, Sir; in my own sense of the divinity.

Q.—Well, what is your sense of the divinity, of the divinity of Christ? A.—I don't believe in the deity of Christ; I believe in His divinity.

Q.—Not in His deity? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not believe in the Trinity, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what sense—in what respect do you consider Him as divine? A.—In that He was specially commissioned by God to do a great work for the world; that He was a divine teacher, a divine messenger from God.

Q.—In the sense only that He performed a divine mission? A.—That is all; yes, Sir.

Q.—You regarded Him, then, as no more divine than you did the Apostles? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—The Apostles performed a divine mission, did they not, Mr. Johnson? A.—I don't think they did in the same sense; that is my opinion.

Q.—Now, as to the early prophets—did you regard Him as any more divine than the early prophets—they performed a divine mission, did they not? A.—I know so little about the early prophets that I would not undertake to answer you.

Q.—Ah, well, then, I will not question you concerning it. Do you believe in the inspiration of the Old Testament? A.—That depends upon what you mean by the word inspiration; I want your definition of that word before I answer your question.

Q.—Do you believe in the inspiration of the Old Testament according to your own definition of it? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—What is your definition of it? A.—I believe the early prophets were men writing honestly under serious and earnest conviction of what they are saying is the truth.

Q.—But not infallible? A.—No, Sir, not infallible.

Q.—And not under the divine guidance so as to prevent error? A.—No, Sir; not under the divine guidance to prevent error.

Q.—In that respect only you regard it as inspired, is not that so? A.—I regard some parts of it as inspired, and in the highest sense, and so I have doubts about the inspiration of other parts of it.

Q.—Inspired in the highest sense of inspiration, according to your definition? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And other parts, you have doubts about its inspiration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Johnson, did you not omit to state that at one time you were the editor of an anti-Mason paper? A.—No, Sir, I did not omit it.

HIS CONNECTION WITH ANTI-MASON POLITICS.

Q.—Were you the editor of an anti-Mason paper? A.—Never.

Q.—Never? A.—Never; the anti-Mason conflict was settled before I became editor of the paper you refer to.

Q.—Well, I believe you prepared something like a biography of yourself, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to look there, [handing witness paper,] and see whether you were ever the editor of an anti-Mason paper? A.—Well, I find that in the memorandum—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't care what you find in it; I only want to know whether or not that refreshes your recollection as to whether you were ever the editor of an anti-Mason paper? A.—No, Sir; it was a mistake to have written so.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I did not ask you that. Does not that refresh your recollection? A.—It does not refresh my recollection in the least.

Q.—It does not refresh your recollection? A.—It does not, Sir. The entire anti-Mason question was settled before I became editor of the paper.

Q.—You believed the anti-Mason question was settled before that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you ever write anything like this: "Then he went to Middlebury, Vt."—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—He—Johnson.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; "Then he [Johnson] went to Middlebury, Vt., where he remained two years, during a part of which he was editor of the *Free Press*, an anti-Mason paper," referring to yourself? A.—Yes, Sir; I did write that.

Q.—Ah, you did write that; did you? A.—Yes, Sir; I did write that.

Q.—Was it true or false? A.—It was not precisely accurate.

Q.—Was it true or false? A.—I have answered you that it is not accurate—that I did not state it accurately; I was editor of the paper after it was an anti-Mason paper.

Q.—Then in what does the inaccuracy consist? A.—It consists in this, Sir, that the Middlebury *Press* was started as an anti-Masonic paper, and at the time I had taken charge of it the question of Masonry was no longer before the country; it was therefore a question between other parties, with which I was not connected; that is all.

Q.—That was in 1833, was it not? A.—No, 1834.

Q.—Was the anti-Mason question then obsolete? A. (laughingly)—Certainly it was, Sir.

Q.—Entirely so? A.—That is my recollection, Sir.

Q.—Did it not enter into the politics of the time? A.—It was before that time.

Q.—At that time, then, did it enter into politics? A.—I think not.

Q.—You think not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not held responsible for your opinions on that subject at that time? A.—I am not aware of it.

Q.—You cannot tell us? A.—I cannot tell you; I cannot give you the precise date that I was connected with the Middlebury *Free Press*.

Q.—I know you said that, Sir, and you are saying something else now. Were there not Mason and anti-Mason candidates for office at that time? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—My impression is—

Mr. Evarts—We raise the objection that this is immaterial.

The Court—I think he has exhausted it.

Mr. Evarts—The witness says that for two years he edited this paper. Now they ask him if it was not an anti-Masonic paper, and he says it was not. I submit that is fairly answered, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—He says now that it was not, but in his autobiography he stated that it was.

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY.

Q.—Did you belong to the Hopedale Community? A.—Yes, Sir; not properly, I never did belong to it. I resided one Winter, or part of one Winter, at Hopedale, but I did not belong to the Community; I did not belong to them.

Q.—What was the Hopedale Community? A.—An association formed by Eden Bellew, a Unitarian clergyman, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, a Resurrectionist clergyman.

Q.—A Resurrectionist clergyman—what denomination was that he belonged to? A.—Resurrectionist clergyman—an association—well. I don't know as I could characterize it exactly, because I don't recollect distinctly enough to state what its characteristics were; it was a socialist community—that is a religious, socialist community.

Q.—Well, had they any service? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did you participate in their services? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—That was the Winter you spent there? A.—Yes; the Winter I spent there; I often spoke on Sundays at their chapel and participated in their services.

Q.—Practically united with them? A.—No, Sir; I did not unite with them; I belonged to what was called the Practical Christian Ministry that was connected with the association; it was a practical Christian association, but it had no official relations with the association itself.

Q.—You say that it was connected with it; that it was a practical Christian ministry associated with it, and yet had no official relation with it—what do you mean by that? A.—I mean to say that a part of the Community, or a portion of those persons who composed the Community, formed what they called the Practical Christian Ministry, and that I belonged to that—not to the Community itself, but to that.

Q.—An offshooter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not? A.—No, Sir; I did not say that—

Q.—How long did you belong to the Practical Christian Ministry connected with that Community? A.—Well, I was there during my stay that Winter.

Q.—Did you belong to the Practical Christian Ministry after you left there? A.—No, Sir; it was a local affair; it was a local affair entirely.

Q.—That is, it was a local Christianity? A.—No, Sir; that is Christianity is not local; that society was local.

Q.—And the Practical Christian Ministry as connected with that association was local? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how did you make your livelihood that Winter? A.—I made it by editing the *Practical Christian*, as it was called.

Q.—There? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you become connected with that paper? A.—It was during the Winter that I was there; that is to say, it must have begun some time in January, probably 1849, and continued on until the next April some time.

Q.—Well, did you not mention your editorship of that? A.—I do not know, excepting that by accident I had forgotten it.

Q.—A man should always be prepared to be interrogated with regard to his religion; now, will you be kind enough to tell me what were the particular religious tenets of this society and this "practical Christian" ministry? A.—Well, I should not know at this distance of time how to formulate their creed; if you will give me opportunity and time I will find the documents, and show them to you.

Q.—When do you think you could get yourself in readiness to answer that question, as to the religious tenets of a society to which you belonged once? A.—I think its name suggested it—practical Christian—practical Christianity—that was the idea.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of your connection with a church in Montpelier; what church was that? A.—A Congregational church, as I said before.

Q.—Were you excommunicated from that church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not? A.—No, Sir, I was not.

Q.—Did you write anything like this: "The church subsequently enacted the farce of excommunicating him?" A.—I did, but not the church at Montpelier.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Middlebury, Vt.

Q.—Middlebury? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I believe I was mistaken—then that church did excommunicate you, did it? A.—After I had withdrawn from it, it did go through the farce of excommunicating me, as I say there (referring to a paper in Mr. Fullerton's hand.)

MR. JOHNSON AS A SPIRITUALIST.

Q.—Very Well; now, Mr. Johnson have you ever been a Spiritualist? A.—Well, Sir, I will answer that question—I could not answer that question honestly, either by yes or no.

Q.—Well, then, answer it in your own way? A.—Well, Sir, I will answer it in the way that a friend of mine answered it, I asked my friend once, if he was a spiritualist; he said, "yes, but he was not a damned fool;" I am in a sense a Spiritualist; that is, I believe there have been such things as communications from the spirit world.

Q.—In your judgment you are not the other thing? A.—And I do not think I am the other thing.

Q.—Do you believe in Spiritualism? A.—I do not know what you mean by it; you will have to explain your question before I can answer it.

Q.—Do you believe in Spiritualism as you understand it, and not as I understand it? A.—I do, as I understand it.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of attending what they call seances? A.—No, Sir; I have not—not as a habit. I have been to seances several times in the course of my life.

Q.—How many times? A.—Perhaps a dozen or twenty in the course of the past twenty or twenty-five years.

Q.—Do you profess to have communication with the spirits of the other world? A.—I believe sincerely that I have received communications from dear friends in the other world.

Q.—Very frequently? A.—Not very frequently.

Q.—How recently have you received such communications? A.—Well, I do not remember; maybe eight months or a year.

Q.—Eh? A.—Maybe eight months or a year, perhaps—I do not remember—since I attended or saw a spiritual medium?

Q.—Well, you spoke of the other world; will you tell what world it was from? A.—I don't know what world it was from.

Q.—They did not communicate that fact to you? A.—Eh?

Q.—The spirit did not communicate that fact? A.—I merely said that I believed I had had communications from spirits in the spiritual world—the other world—I supposed you knew what that meant.

Q.—You said the other world? A.—I did say the other world—that is the common phrase for designating the spiritual world.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of visiting Spiritualists in the City of New-York, for the purpose of holding communications with the spirits of the other world? A.—No, Sir, I never formed that habit.

Q.—Have you done it more or less often? A.—I have gone occasionally to a medium—a spiritual medium.

C.—Have not you written articles on Spiritualism? A.—I believe I may have done so.

Q.—Don't you know that you have written articles on Spiritualism? A.—I could not tell you whether I have or not at this moment—very likely I have done so.

Q.—Would not you remember that you had written articles on Spiritualism and had them published? A.—I think it likely I have done so, but I cannot recall at this moment any particular instance.

Q.—I do not ask you whether you remember any particular article—I ask you the general fact whether you have not written such articles? A.—I cannot say positively whether I have or not.

Q.—What is your best recollection on the subject? A.—I should think it very likely that if I were to examine closely I should find I had written something in favor of Spiritualism at some time or other.

Q.—Do you know where they were published? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—No idea at all? A.—I have no recollection whatever.

HIS CONNECTION WITH MR. FROTHINGHAM'S CHURCH.

Q.—Have you ever been connected with Mr. Frothingham's church in New-York? A.—I am, Sir, connected with it now.

Q.—Holding office there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hold office there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Two years ago.

Q.—What office did you hold? A.—Trustee.

Q.—Are you an attendant upon that church? A.—Yes, Sir; very constantly.

Q.—How did it happen that you came over to Brooklyn so often to partake of the communion at Plymouth Church? A.—I did not come over to Brooklyn to partake of the communion.

Q.—How did it happen that you partook of the communion in Brooklyn? A.—Because for six years I was a very constant attendant there, from 1853 to 1859, of Mr. Beecher's church, going generally twice a day. I was there on communion days, and very often, under the general invitation which was made broad enough, as I thought, to include me as a Christian, I communed in Mr. Beecher's church—have been in the habit of doing so occasionally, when I have been there, from the first of my acquaintance with Plymouth Church.

Q.—Do your religious views correspond with Rev. Mr. Frothingham's? A.—Not entirely; I differ very materially from Mr. Frothingham on some subjects, as I do with Mr. Beecher, or did with Mr. Beecher when I went to his church.

INDOCTRINATING MR. TILTON WITH INFIDEL NOTIONS.

Q.—That is bad for Mr. Beecher, but I won't stop to inquire about it now. Were you ever taken to task by any one for indoctrinating Mr. Tilton with infidel notions? A.—Oh, yes—yes—I don't know that I should say that I have been taken to task for it; I think that is rather a strong expression.

Q.—Called to account—will that do better?

Mr. Beach—Expostulated with?

Mr. Fullerton (after a pause)—Were you ever called to account?

The Witness—I do not think that I was ever called to account.

Q.—Or expostulated with? A.—I do not think I was.

Q.—Have you ever been spoken to on the subject? A.—Yes, I have, but I think I was the one to speak of it.

Q.—Did you speak to yourself? A.—Shall I tell you the whole truth of it?

Q.—You will answer my question, and if I do not get the whole truth out, it will be my loss. A.—What is your question?

Q.—My question is whether Mrs. Tilton ever accused you or expostulated with you in any way? A.—Never.

Q.—With having indoctrinated her husband with infidel opinions? A.—Never in the world; never said anything of the kind to me.

Q.—Never said a word to you? A.—Never, until I introduced it.

Q.—I did not ask who introduced it? A.—I mean to say that Mrs. Tilton never volunteered a word to me on the subject in any shape, and that she never charged me with leading her husband into infidelity—never; or never intimated to me in any way that she was uneasy in that regard—in regard to my influence over Mr. Tilton.

HIS CONTRACT WITH THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Johnson, you recollect who drew up your contract for your employment with the *Christian Union?* A.—I drew it myself.

Q.—Wholly? A.—It is possible that a paper written by Mr. Tilton, before me at the time I drew it, may have suggested some of its phrases.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton prepare a draft of your contract? A.—No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—And did not Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton fix upon your salary? A.—No, Sir, not that I know of; I never heard of it if they did; I never heard that they had any agency in it.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton prepare a draft of that contract? A.—Mr. Tilton had volunteered; he volunteered without any request of mine to prepare a contract; he proposed to be friendly to me—glad that I had got a place on the *Christian Union*, and said, "Now, you ought to go in under a contract;" I said to him that I had never had a contract with anybody whom I had served; "Well," he said, "you ought to have a contract with Mr. Beecher, and I will draw you one," and he sat down to his desk and drew one, and I took it and put it in my pocket, and some days afterward, when I had myself occasion to draw the contract which was afterward signed between Mr. Beecher and myself, I took it out of my pocket and looked at it, and perhaps some of its phrases may have gone into the real document.

Q.—He first suggested, then, the contract? A.—He suggested that I ought to go under a contract.

Q.—One moment. He suggested the contract, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you adopted that suggestion? A.—I had previously thought that I should have it.

Q.—You never had one before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With anybody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And when he suggested it you told him that you never had had one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not he suggest the idea to you? A.—Yes, Sir; he did.

Q.—Do you know whether or not Mr. Tilton had any agency in securing you that place before you obtained it? A.—I can only say—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—No, Sir; answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, why should he not answer it as he has begun?

Mr. Fullerton—Because it is wrong, Sir; that is why.

Mr. Evarts—Well, ask him whether he knows of it or not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just what I did ask him.

The Witness—I do not know.

Judge Neilson—That answers it.

Mr. Beach—That answers it.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—You do not know that he had not an agency in securing it? A.—I do not.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; that answers it. That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tracy—I desire to call your attention to a conversation that I omitted in the first place; did you have a conversation with Mr. Tilton soon after the Steinway Hall meeting—Mrs. Woodhull's Steinway Hall meeting—and his presiding at the meeting? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What transpired between you and him on that occasion? A.—It was a few days—it may have been the next day or a little longer; I do not remember precisely when, but I asked Mr. Tilton to take lunch with me in the restaurant near the *Express* office, on Park row, with the subject in my mind—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Never mind your purpose.

The Witness—I beg your pardon; I only want to—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—I know you want to, but I don't want to have you.

Mr. Tracy (to the witness)—What did you do when you were lunching? A.—I remonstrated very seriously with Mr. Tilton for presiding at a meeting of such a woman, whom I regarded as a very bad one, and he said to me that he belonged in reality with her; that she represented a cause in which he had the deepest interest; that to preside at her meeting was simply to have the courage of his opinion.

Q.—Referring again to this lady who was spoken of on your direct examination, I want to ask you if that lady was a member of Mr. Tilton's household at that time? A.—I am not sure that she was; I do not think she ever was; no, Sir; I am not aware that she ever was.

Q.—Not a member of his family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Johnson, I understand you to say, in answer to the counsel, that you do not know that Mr.—but Mr. Tilton had an agency in procuring your position in the *Christian Union*. Do you know that he did? A.—No, Sir; I did not; I have no reason—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait; wait a moment.

Mr. Tracy—From any information you have received from him, have you any reason to suppose he had?

Mr. Beach—That is objectionable, Sir.

Judge Neilson—He has answered that question; he don't know that he ever did.

Mr. Evarts—Now, the question is, Did you ever hear from Mr. Tilton that he had any agency?

Mr. Beach—Well, put that question.

Mr. Tracy—Did you ever hear from Mr. Tilton that he had any agency in procuring your employment? A.—No, Sir; I never did.

Q.—Now, you have referred to a suggestion of Mr. Tilton that your contract with the *Christian Union* should be in writing. Was that after your contract—your arrangement with Mr. Beecher had been made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you actually entered upon your employment at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But the engagement had been made? A.—The engagement had been made; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you request Mr. Tilton to draw a contract for you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was a thing he volunteered to do? A.—He volunteered to do it, Sir; I assented to his doing it.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton give you any reason why you should have a written contract with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What reason did he say; what reason did he give? A.—He said he would cheat me if I did not.

Q.—Who would cheat you? Mr. Beecher would cheat you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—That is all, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Wait a moment.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—No questions; you can go.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Wait a moment, Sir.

A CORRECTION BY THE WITNESS.

The Witness—I wish, on recollection, to correct my testimony in one respect, in regard to the Middlebury paper. It was not in 1834 that I was connected with it; it was in 1835 or 1836. [After a moment's deliberation]—I offer now, distinctly, since I spoke the last time—I can fix it absolutely; it was in 1836; it was at the time of the Presidential election of 1836; the time preceding the election.

Mr. Fullerton—When did you say this conversation was with Mr. Tilton in respect of his presiding at Steinway Hall? A.—After he had done it.

Q.—Yes, it very probably was, but how long after? A.—It may have been the next day; it may not have been until two or three days afterward, I am not quite sure.

Q.—Are you sure it was within two or three days? A.—Yes.

Q.—Positive? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—How do you fix the time? A.—Well, I could not fix it beyond the possibility of mistake.

Q.—When might it have been? A.—I think it must have been within a very few days after that meeting.

Q.—How are you enabled to fix it as within a few days after that meeting? A.—Well, it connects itself with the act itself, and I recall my state of disappointment and regret at his having done it, and my desire to see him—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Never mind your desire.

The Witness—I am answering your question, Sir.

Q.—Well, that is the way you fix the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are you aware of the fact that Mr. Tilton left the city on the 7 o'clock train the next morning following that Steinway Hall meeting, on his lecturing tour, and was gone for some weeks? A.—No, Sir; I did not; it is possible it may be so, Sir; I would not undertake to say; I would not undertake to fix the time positively; I only know it was a talk shortly after the occurrence; whether it was a day or two after or longer I could not say; if it turned out to be a fortnight or even three weeks—it would not surprise me very much.

Q.—It may have been longer than that, may it not? A.—It is hardly likely to have been longer than that.

TESTIMONY OF MISS ISABELLA G. OAKLEY.

Miss Isabella G. Oakley was then called and sworn.

Mr. Tracy—You reside in Brooklyn, I believe? A.—I do.

Q.—And are engaged in teaching? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I know them.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Since before their marriage.

Q.—How long before? A.—I should think a year, perhaps.

Q.—Were you at any time an inmate of the same house with them? A.—I was.

Q.—How soon after their marriage? A.—Since Florence was eighteen months old.

Q.—Will you tell us about when that was? A.—It was sixteen or seventeen years ago.

Q.—Where were they residing at that time? A—At No. 48 Livingston street.

Q.—With whom? A.—With Mrs. Richards.

Q.—The mother of Mrs. Tilton. A.—Yes; I was Mrs. Richards' guest.

Q.—How long have you resided there with Mrs. Richards when they were boarding with Mrs. Richards, on that occasion? A.—It was perhaps four or five months I was with them?

Q.—Then when were you with them again at any time? A.—I spent a part of a Summer vacation several years subsequent to that, once at Keyport, once at Cornwall on the Hudson, and at various times, for a week or two perhaps, over in Brooklyn.

Q.—Can you state when it was that you spent the Summer with them at Keyport? A.—I was with them twice at Keyport—once very early in their married life, and once several years after that.

Q.—How many years after should you say—how many years intervened? A.—It was during Carroll's infancy.

Q.—The last visit you spent at Keyport was during Carroll's infancy? A.—He was then two years old.

Q.—When did you spend the Summer with them at Cornwall? A.—That, I think, must have been the Summer before that; Carroll was then a baby.

Q.—At other places have you spent the Summer vacation with them? A.—We were together at Moses Beach's at Poughkeepsie for a week or two weeks one Summer.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was previous to 1866.

Q.—Have you spent any time with them at any other place in Brooklyn than No. 48 Livingston street? A.—I don't think I have spent more than two or three days at a time at their home.

Q.—Were you a visitor at their house while they were residing in Oxford street? A.—No, Sir; I was not in Brooklyn at that time.

Q.—You left Brooklyn then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you leave Brooklyn and when return? A.—I came there as a visitor repeatedly. I was out of town all the time they were keeping house in Oxford street. I never saw them in their house in Oxford street.

Q.—Where did you see them next after they removed from Oxford street in their house? A.—I suppose at No. 48 Livingston street.

Q.—Have you seen them in their present home in Livingston street? A.—In their former home.

Q.—At No. 174 Livingston street? A.—I have.

Q.—How much time have you spent in their family during their residence at No. 174 Livingston street? A.—Not a great deal. Sometimes Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were absent with their children a few days or a week perhaps. I have not spent much time there; very little.

Q.—How often have you visited them? A.—During the first year and a half of their residence there quite frequently.

Q.—Spending about how much time at a visit? A.—Not very long—an hour or two; they were calls; I was very busy with the school. After the year 1867 I discontinued my visits there.

Q.—After 1867? A.—Excepting during Mr. Tilton's absence from home.

Q.—Now, Miss Oakley, will you tell us how Mr. and Mrs. Tilton lived together during the first years of their married life, whether pleasantly or otherwise? A.—In general, their relations were pleasant.

Q.—Did you at any time, on your visiting their house or being with them, observe a change in his treatment of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it? A.—After their removal to their home at No. 136 Livingston street Mr. Tilton was disagreeable in his family; less at home, probably; sometimes he would be critical.

Q.—Have you heard him reproach his wife for anything, at any time, in your presence? A.—I have heard him disparage her for using the English language incorrectly.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I heard him say at one time, say openly to his children, he hoped they never would use such language as their mother did.

Q.—And in her presence? A.—In her presence, at the table.

Q.—What else did he say on the subject? A.—I don't remember anything else in that connection.

Q.—Were you, in your early acquaintance with them, acquainted also with the friends and associates of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes; to a degree.

Q.—You knew with whom he associated, who visited him at his house? A.—To a certain degree.

Q.—Did you at any time observe a change in those friends and associates?

Mr. Morris—One moment.

Mr. Beach—I object to that. It is calling for a judgment, an opinion of the witness. Ask who the persons were. It is asking her judgment as to a different class of people.

Mr. Tracy—I don't ask her if they were a different class of people. I ask if she observed a change. Then we will find out the change, if she did; if she did not, that is the end of the inquiry.

The Court—I think she may answer yes or no.

Witness—I did observe the change.

Q.—When did you observe that change? A.—I cannot say when; I suppose it was gradual.

Q.—When do you recollect of observing it? During what years, if you can state? A.—I should say after the year 1866, when I came to live in Brooklyn; I knew of various visitors at the house whom I had rather not meet.

The Court—Strike that out.

Mr. Beach—I move to strike out—

The Court—Yes.

Judge Neilson here said that a request had been handed up from the reporters that Mr. Tracy would be kind enough to repeat the answers of the witness, as she spoke in so low a tone that they could not hear her replies.

THE FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES WHO VISITED TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Did you observe friends and associates visiting the house who had not visited it during your prior acquaintance with the family? A.—Certainly.

Mr. Tracy (repeating the answer)—Certainly she did.

Mr. Beach—No. She says "certainly."

Q.—Who were those friends and associates that visited the house in 1866 and 1867?

Mr. Beach—She has not said "associates."

Mr. Tracy—The question included friends and associates.

The Court—Well, simply who were they?

Q.—Who were they? A.—Those persons who were connected—

Mr. Beach—That calls for names.

The Court—No. Who were they? If you do not know, say so. A.—I recollect Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton.

Q.—Who else do you recollect? A.—I knew of Stephen Andrews being there.

Q.—Stephen Pearl Andrews? A.—Yes.

Q.—Any one else that you recollect? A.—I don't recollect any other names now.

TILTON'S VIEWS ON THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Q.—Did you observe, at about this time, a change in Mr. Tilton's views on the subject of the marriage relation? A.—I heard him openly express views on the subject.

Q.—What views did you hear him express on that subject? A.—I had, perhaps, better modify what I said last; I heard him openly say that he no longer held such views as he had formerly held on the subject.

Q.—When did you hear him say that? A.—I heard him say that at the table.

Q.—Who was present at the table? A.—I think Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton were there on that occasion.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton was present? A.—She was.

Q.—Were the other members of the family present? A.—The children.

Q.—Did he say anything more on that occasion than that? A.—I have forgotten any further conversation. That left an impression upon me.

Q.—Did you observe what effect, if any, that produced upon Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did.

What effect did it produce? A.—It grieved her; it brought tears to her eyes.

Mr. Tracy (repeating the answer)—Her eyes filled with tears.

The Court—No, no.

Q.—What did she do? A.—I don't recollect that she did anything; I have a partial impression that she left the table, but I cannot say certainly.

Q.—At any other time did you hear him discuss the marriage relation? A.—No time that I can definitely recall, although I heard him talk a great deal; had a great many conversations with him on those topics.

Q.—On the subject of the marriage relation? A.—I cannot say precisely.

A CHANGE IN HIS RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Q.—Did you at any time observe a change in his religious sentiments, also? A.—I did.

Q.—At what time did you observe this change in his religious views? A.—The change was very gradual, running along through all the years perhaps, from 1860 to 1870, during which I saw him more or less.

Q.—The change was gradual from 1860 to 1867? A.—1867–1868.

The Stenographer—She said 1870.

Q.—Ah! 1870. A.—I did say so; but I saw very little of Mr. Tilton after 1867 and 1868.

Q.—You saw but little of him after 1867? A.—Very little; hardly ever saw him.

Q.—So you fix the time or period of this change in your knowledge from 1860 to 1867, do you? A.—About that.

Q.—What was that change? A.—A change from what we consider orthodox.

Mr. Beach—O, I beg pardon.

The Court—The question is what he said. The question is what did Mr. Tilton say on the subject? A.—I understand; I heard Mr. Tilton declare that his belief in the atonement was no longer what it had been, for one thing—no longer the accepted view.

Q.—What else? A.—I cannot recollect any definite statement of his; I have had many conversations with him; I am confident that they included all—

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything of his belief in the divinity of the Scriptures—the inspiration of the Scriptures? A.—I have.

Q.—What were his views as to the inspiration of the Scriptures?

The Court—No; what did he say? A.—I cannot recall the conversation.

Q.—Can you recall the substance of it? A.—O yes; I can swear that Mr. Tilton no longer held our old-fashioned belief in the inspiration of the Scripture.

Mr. Morris—How is that material?

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike it out.

The Court—Strike it out. It is an inference or deduction of the witness.

Q.—What did he say in substance, Miss Oakley, on that occasion? A.—I am not positive; I felt greatly on these topics, and I fought on the orthodox side and he on the opposing side. That is all I can say.

Q.—Can you state whether he in substance said that he did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures?

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

The Court—He is answering for the witness; that is the trouble.

Q.—Now, can you say, Miss Oakley, whether he in substance said that he did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—That is leading and improper, and is ruled out.

Witness—I suppose I can say—

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

The Court—It calls for no opinion.

Q.—What did he say in substance on the subject of his belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures?

Mr. Beach—What he said.

Mr. Tracy—In substance.

Mr. Tracy—What is your answer?

Witness—That he did not believe in inspiration.

Q.—He said that he did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Does she say that?

Mr. Beach—Did she say that?

Mr. Tracy—I understood her to say so.

Witness—I answered so.

Q.—Now, did you observe, Miss Oakley, the effect that this change in his religious views had upon Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What effect did it have? A.—It was a constant source of trouble to her. She then requested me to speak to her husband on the subject.

Mr. Beach—That is not proper.

Q.—Did you talk with him as to his religious convictions, as requested by Mrs. Tilton? A.—That is the conversation I am trying to give the result of, but the facts of the conversation I cannot recall, with the one exception I gave you.

Q.—This conversation you had at the request of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is not proper.

Mr. Tracy—Why not?

Mr. Beach—Simply because it is not.

Mr. Tracy—I think it is.

Mr. Beach—I have no objection.

Mr. Tracy—She has said she has given the substance of the conversation, and then, in regular order, now I ask her this question.

Mr. Beach—Well, I object.

Mr. Tracy—However, it is not material.

Q.—State whether or not this request of Mrs. Tilton for you to talk with Mr. Tilton on the subject of his religious views was frequent? A.—Frequent, Sir.

Q.—And did you frequently talk with him upon that subject? A.—We often had talks together.

Q.—At the request of his wife? A.—Yes, Sir, and with her.

Q.—With her? A.—Mutual conversations.

Q.—To what degree did this change in his religious sentiment affect Mrs. Tilton? A.—It distressed her.

Q.—How did she manifest that distress? A.—By telling me—

Mr. Beach—I don't think this is proper, Sir.

Q.—How did she manifest it in his presence, or to you, not by what she said, but by her acts and conduct? A.—I don't think I can remember anything that she said.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I do not think this is proper.

Mr. Tracy—I will ask you this question—did you or not ever see her weeping when his religious opinions were the subject of conversation?

Mr. Beach—Between whom?

Mr. Tracy—Between yourself, [witness,] Mrs. Tilton, and her husband? A.—I can't recollect that she ever did.

Q.—You can't recollect? A.—No, Sir.

THE CHARACTER OF MRS. TILTON AS A WIFE AND MOTHER.

Q.—Now, Miss Oakley, did you observe the character of Mrs. Tilton as a wife and as a mother? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—As a mother, tender and wise; as a wife, passionately devoted to her husband.

Q.—As a mother, tender and wise; and as a wife, passionately devoted to her husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did this continue? A.—As long as I knew her; as long as I knew them together.

Q.—As long as you knew them together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how long has your acquaintance continued with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Up to the present.

Q.—Up to the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you at their house in Livingston street in the Winter of 1869–70? A.—I think I was there in the end of February for a short call.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Not long; about a half an hour. I think I can identify it. It was after her trouble.

Q.—How often did you visit Mrs. Tilton after 1867? A.—From that until the end of 1872, when I left the city; not very frequently during the absence of her husband; about once a week or once in two weeks.

Q.—You continued to visit her down to what time? A.—Down to 1872.

Mr. Morris—During the absence of her husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—During the absence of her husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Down to 1872? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time—did this devotion of Mrs. Tilton for her husband continue as long as you knew her? A.—It did.

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir. She has not shown that she had any capacity to judge as between husband and wife after 1867.

Mr. Tracy—She has shown she had visited them once a week, or once in two weeks, from 1867 down to 1872.

Mr. Morris—In the absence of her husband.

Mr. Beach—But she never saw them together.

Mr. Tracy—We have a right to show the relation of husband and wife in their family relations, and what Mrs. Tilton said as well as what she did on that subject is admissible. The letters and correspondence have been introduced as the mere statements of the husband and wife toward each other.

The Court—You may ask her what she observed, if anything.

Mr. Tracy—Well, I do so.

The Court—No, Sir; ask her if she observed anything.

Mr. Morris—Ask her—

The Court—One moment, gentlemen; this is too plain to be the subject of any trouble. (Suggesting the form of the question)—Did you notice anything in their intercourse bearing upon her regard for her husband, if so, what? I think that you might put the question that way.

Mr. Tracy—Did you notice anything in their intercourse at the time you visited her?

Mr. Beach—After 1867?

Mr. Tracy—After 1867 bearing upon her affection for her husband? A.—She read me his letters during the time.

The Court—Say yes or no, madam.

Witness—Yes.

Q.—Now what did you observe? A.—I have heard extracts from the letters written to her when he was away; he was always kind and affectionate in his letters.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment; I object to what was said.

Mr. Tracy—We shall insist as to that; I think it is competent evidence—what she said concerning her affection and devotion to her husband—that is competent evidence.

The Court—Well, let her answer.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will please notice our exception.

Witness—I am sure—

Mr. Tracy—Go on. A.—She always spoke of him—always in the same kind tone.

Mr. Beach—No; please say what she said.

Witness—I don't remember.

Q.—Can't you remember the substance of what she said? A.—In substance she spoke of him always before that with the same admiration and devotion; never in any other manner. We did not talk of him as much as we used to.

Q.—Did you observe any change in her feelings toward her husband?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I think she has answered all she can on that subject; she has virtually said that she saw no change.

MR. BEECHER AT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, in your acquaintance with the family, did you ever see Mr. Beecher at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I did.

Q.—Making calls upon the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often have you seen him there? A.—Not more than half a dozen times in all.

Q.—Seen him in the presence of the family and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, I have seen him with the children; on one occasion up stairs with the children and her, and I was up stairs also—on Livingston street. I recollect one occasion when I was there—at No. 48—and I can recollect two or three times at No. 176 Livingston street, meeting Mr. Beecher either in the house or coming from the house, and I think at one time I met him at the gate. In all, I should say, half a dozen times—half a dozen stated occasions.

Q.—You mean to say that you have seen him half a dozen times calling on Mrs. Tilton and the children? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—She does not say that she saw them together half a dozen times.

Mr. Tracy—That is what I asked her. [To the witness.] What do you say to that? A.—I recollect once meeting Mr. Beecher at the gate.

Mr. Tracy—No, no.

The Witness—I think I had just come from the house; I would include that perhaps in the half a dozen times; on the other occasions I saw him with the family.

Q.—Well? A.—I do not remember exactly who was there; it is impossible for me to recollect.

Q.—What did you observe in his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I observed only that he was friendly—playing with the children, and, I think, acting as a friend.

Q.—Did you observe anything which indicated an unusual affection between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Morris—That is calling for an opinion.

Mr. Evarts—She can state what she observed.

Mr. Tracy—That is a question on which we have a right to the opinion of the witness.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

Mr. Tracy—This does not require an expert; that is one of the questions on which a witness who has seen and observed is competent to give an opinion under all rules of evidence.

Mr. Beach—We differ on that point from the gentleman. We will submit it to the court. You can ask her what she has observed.

Mr. Tracy—We understand what we can ask her.

Mr. Beach—I do not know whether you do or not.

Mr. Tracy—I am asking her whether she ever saw anything that indicated—

Mr. Beach—One moment, Mr. Tracy—

Mr. Tracy—Between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton.

The Court—It is not for you to frame your question so as to indicate what answer you want; ask her what—

Mr. Tracy—I will take your Honor's ruling on the question as I put it.

The Court—It is ruled out as you put it.

Mr. Tracy—Please note our exception.

The Court—With leave to modify it.

Mr. Tracy—Now, what did you observe at these calls of Mr. Beecher, touching his interviews with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I observed friendliness, good nature, on his part, and friendliness on hers.

Q.—Anything more? A.—Nothing more; what I observed in Mr. Beecher in other houses—a friendly call, simply.

The Court—That covers the whole ground.

Mr. Tracy—Did you observe nothing more than a mere friendly call? A.—Nothing more.

Q.—At the time of these calls, did or did not Mr. Beecher spend his time with the children, more or less? A.—On two such occasions, I recollect, the children were the chief objects of attention; they are the only two occasions of which I have a distinct recollection.

Q.—Describe how he spent his time with the children. A.—I do not believe I can.

Q.—State what his intercourse with the children was?

Mr. Beach (ironically)—What room?

The Witness—I do not believe I can; I recollect his playing with Carroll, when he was a boy, on one of those occasions, but the other, I could not describe anything; I know we were in the second-story room, which was the sitting-room and reception-room for intimate friends; I recollect Mr. Beecher sitting there and the children playing about.

Q.—Do you remember the children being on his lap? A.—I do not know that I do.

Q.—What time of day were these visits usually made, so far as you observed? A.—I could not possibly tell—during the daylight.

Mr. Tracy—That is all.

MISS OAKLEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Miss Oakley, I did not understand you to tell us how often you visited the house after 1867. A.—I do not understand your question.

Q.—Please state— A.—How often I visited the house after 1867? Not as frequently as before, and yet, perhaps, as frequently as once a fortnight.

Q.—Since that time, and after 1870, how often have you visited the house, up to the time that Mrs. Tilton left? A.—I was away from Brooklyn from the Autumn of 1872; until within a few months I have been living in Connecticut, and from 1872 I was there—well, I suppose, once a month, may be a little oftener; I do not think less than once a month.

Q.—Well, you heard of this scandal, did you not? A.—I have heard of it from publications.

Q.—When did you first hear of it? A.—You mean the public scandal as it now exists—

Q.—Not with all its accumulations, but when it first started—did you not hear of it when it first became public? A.—When it first became public?

Q.—Yes. A.—I heard of it in New-Haven.

Q.—When first? A.—In the Fall of 1872, after the Woodhull publication.

Q.—Well, you have been excited some on the subject, from that time to this? A.—I have taken a deep interest in it; I could not be certain as to the excitement.

Q.—Took sides, did you not? A.—Oh, certainly.

Q.—Did you ever make an effort to have any other person take the same side that you did in regard to it? A.—Never of my own pushing of the case before others, but when it has been put to me, I have always expressed my opinion.

Q.—Your conviction? A.—Yes, Sir.

DID SHE TRY TO INFLUENCE FLORENCE TILTON?

Q.—Did you ever undertake to influence the eldest daughter of Mr. Tilton on this subject? A.—Never, by a word on the subject, that I can remember.

Q.—How? A.—Oh, if I can except having written to her once this Winter some words—a few words in respect to her own course—never before that, that I can remember—I am sure.

Q.—That you communicated to her in writing? A.—Yes, Sir; this Winter, I did once.

Q.—Now, in that letter, did you attempt to influence her upon the one side or the other?

Mr. Evarts—We object to that.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—You need not answer that.

The Court—The letter will show best.

The Witness—Yes, the letter will show.

Mr. Fullerton—I believe it will.

The Witness—And I should be willing to have it read, if it can all be read.

Mr. Beach—What we ask her is, if she wrote upon a certain occasion—

The Court—If she wrote on a certain subject, you can ask her.

Mr. Beach—It is the settled course pursued here, and I submit it is the proper course in law, to ask her if she did not say, either by words or writing, a certain thing.

Mr. Evarts—That was not the question. The question was whether she did not attempt to influence.

Mr. Beach—That we can ask her upon the cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; not if she has done it in writing.

Mr. Shearman—That question was settled fifty years ago, in a House of Lords case.

Mr. Fullerton—That is too long ago.

Mr. Shearman—It was then settled that they had, before they could ask whether any person had made representations—and that on cross-examination—they were bound to say whether it was in writing or not.

Mr. Beach—And, our own Court of Appeals in this State have settled that here, when we have asked a witness whether or not a certain declaration was made, if it is in writing, the writing must be handed to the witness, but we may still insist on the answer to the question that is put.

Mr. Fullerton—That is better than the House of Lords, a good deal.

Mr. Beach—A good deal more reasonable.

Mr. Shearman—And exactly the same thing.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt you can show a letter or any other paper to the witness, and take the answer after showing the paper.

Mr. Beach—That is not the decision in even the Queen Caroline case, as Mr. Shearman represents it.

Mr. Evarts—No; on another subject.

The Court—Go on—you have got the letter there?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. Sir. [To the witness]—How did you send that letter, Miss Oakley? A.—I have forgotten; I think I sent it to the school that the young lady was teaching.

Q.—Where was she teaching at that time? A.—I believe in Public School No. 4.

Q.—And where were you when you wrote the letter? A.—On Grand Avenue.

Q.—In this city? A.—In this city.

Q.—Did anyone suggest to you to write that letter? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Tax your recollection as well as you can—did anybody suggest to you to write that letter? A.—As to the letter in question, I think I can say no; as to the subject of having some communication with Florence, I think it was spoken of between me and others of her friends.

Q.—About having communication with Florence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write that letter until you heard that Florence might be a witness for her father on the trial of this case? A.—I think it was with reference to that that the letter was written.

Q.—Yes, Miss Oakley, that is a candid answer; and who suggested to you, pray, that Florence might be a witness for her father? A.—That was a matter that I probably heard from several.

Q.—Please name them. A.—It was a matter of conversation between me and several of those interested in the trial.

Q. Name them, please? A. I think Miss Moore may have been one—Mrs. Morse.

Q. Miss Augusta Moore, the witness who testified yesterday? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Who else? A. Mrs. Morse, I think, spoke of it.

Q. That is the mother of Mrs. Tilton? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Please name a third if you can? A. Unless Mrs. Ovington mentioned it.

Q. Did Mrs. Ovington mention it? A. Mrs. Ovington; I cannot say; I know it was spoken of between me and those interested in the family as a possibility, and deprecated as such.

Q. Do you think, according to your best recollection, Mrs. Ovington was one of the persons who spoke to you on the subject? A. I do not know; I have had several conversations with her.

Q.—Your best recollection upon that subject please give me, Miss Oakley? A.—Perhaps not.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not quite understand what you mean by your answer; "Perhaps not," is not an answer to my question.

The Witness—I think she was not one, still she may have been.

Q.—Have you any recollection on the subject which will enable you to state whether she was or was not one? A.—I could not say definitely who mentioned it to me that Mr. Tilton's eldest daughter might be called to the witness stand; but that I knew it was anticipated I can say, and it was the result of conversations stated by those interested in the trial.

Mr. Fullerton—And now my question is whether Mrs. Ovington was one of those several persons who talked with you on the subject? A.—She might have been; I believe, Sir—

Q.—What is your best recollection on the subject? A.—I do not know that I can improve it.

Q.—Well, give it to me without any improvement, then. A.—I think you have my best recollection, Sir.

Q.—No, I think not; you say she might have been one. Now, I wish to know, according to the best of your recollection, whether she actually was one? A.—I think I gave you my best recollection.

Q.—When you say she might have been? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I know she might be one, so might a good many others. I want your best recollection. A.—I included her with the several with whom I have talked who were interested in the subject, and I think it is possible she was one; I am not sure Miss Moore was, but I think she was; think it has been spoken of between several of us.

Q.—Do you think Mrs. Ovington talked with you about the possibility of Florence becoming a witness for her father?

Mr. Beach—She says that.

Mr. Fullerton—If I understand you, you say—

The Witness (interrupting)—I feel it is possible I may have talked with her; I have not had many conversations with her.

Q.—Now, can you name any other persons than those you have named? A.—I think it was spoken of between myself and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Yes. How often? A.—Probably once; I do not remember any more.

Q.—Do you recollect more than one occasion when Mrs. Tilton spoke to you about it? A.—No, Sir; I do not positively recall an occasion, but I know it has been spoken of by some, and it is possible I may have spoken with her.

Q.—Can you name any one else who spoke to you on the subject?

Mr. Beach (suggesting)—With whom she has conversed.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; with whom you have conversed on the subject of the possibility or probability of Miss Florence becoming a witness in this case? A.—I cannot think of any one else.

Q.—Well, what was the purport of the talk as to how you should communicate with her? A.—I do not know; I do not understand that I was requested to communicate with her.

Mr. Fullerton—You told me you were not requested to write to her, and I inferred probably from that that you were requested to communicate with her in some other way? A.—I have not been acting as any one's agent in the matter; I acted from my own feelings toward the child.

Q.—Was not the suggestion made by some one that it better be done, or ought to be done, without requesting or intimating there was any desire you should do it? A.—I could not tell you that; I do not fairly know what I wrote.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not with reference to what you wrote; it is with reference to what was the subject of conversation before you wrote. Now, was it suggested that Florence ought to be communicated with in some way, without suggesting that you should do it? A.—It may be so; I could not deny it, nor say it.

Q.—Is it your recollection that it was so? A.—I suppose it was, although I cannot fairly recollect.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; very well. By whom did you send that letter? A.—That I forget, but I know I did not send it by post, because I did not know precisely where the school was—Oh, yes, I did, too—I do not fairly know, now; I recollect not knowing where the school was, and I think I asked somebody to ascertain where the school was, and post it for me, and my niece, who did many errands for me in the Winter, did so.

Q.—You think she carried the letter? A.—No; she found the address, and posted it.

Q.—Now, before writing that letter, Miss Oakley, had it come to your ears, in any way, what Florence would probably testify to if she were put on the stand as a witness? A.—No.

Q.—Did not a rumor reach your ears as to what she might testify to? A.—No; it was a matter of speculation between myself and the others who talked about it, but as far as to there being any rumors of her testifying, I heard none.

Q.—What was the extent of speculation on that subject?

Mr. Tracy—We object to that, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Well, the extent is not material.

Mr. Evarts—Any action of this witness, bearing on her attitude toward the case, or her position, you have a right to ask, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—That's the reason I put the question.

Mr. Evarts—Speculations are not allowable.

Judge Neilson—I think you have it sufficiently.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor will permit me to try in another way.

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—At the time of writing that letter had you a fear, however faint, that Florence might testify to something against her mother? A.—No, I think I can fairly say that in writing that letter—I cannot recall what is in it now—

Mr. Fullerton—I do not ask what was in the letter.

Judge Neilson—The word "no" answers the question.

The Witness—No, then.

Mr. Fullerton—You had no apprehension, however faint, that her testimony might militate against her mother in any degree? A.—I had no apprehensions on any grounds of my own knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not what I ask you, Miss Oakley. [To the stenographer.] Please read the question again.

The Stenographer (reading)—You had no apprehension, however faint, that her testimony might militate against her mother in any degree?

Mr. Evarts—That comes within our last objection.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; that is personal to the witness; I changed my question so as to avoid your objection.

Mr. Evarts—But—

Judge Neilson—I think it goes to the quality of the witness' mind with reference to that matter.

Mr. Evarts—What? a question of whether she had an apprehension?

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know what was the prevailing or guiding influence.

Judge Neilson—I think it goes to the mind of witness.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—What is your answer, Miss Oakley? A.—I have answered, I believe; I had no apprehension in my own—from any reason of my own.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Miss Oakley, pardon me, but I did not ask you if you had any apprehensions from any reasons of your own; I asked you whether you had any apprehensions, whatever they may have grown out of, that Florence might give evidence that would militate, in some degree, against her mother, when you wrote that letter?

The Witness—Can I be said to have apprehensions which were—when I may have had thoughts that were the result of communications from other people?

Mr. Fullerton—I refer to apprehensions in your own mind, whatever may have been the origin of them.

Mr. Beach—Any expectation.

The Witness—I hardly know how to answer it; I do not feel that I can say I had apprehensions that Florence would give testimony against her mother.

Q.—Not in the slightest degree? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I can say I had no reasonable grounds for thinking so.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the question. Whether the ground was reasonable or unreasonable, did you have any apprehensions, however slight, that Florence might go upon the stand as a witness in this case and give evidence that possibly might militate against her mother? A.—I feared she might be called to the witness stand; I knew it was a matter of deprecation among all of us toward her, not that I can say I had any apprehensions as to the result of any testimony she might give.

Q.—Did not it enter into your consideration at all? A.—Not as far as the evidence she might give was concerned, but her presence as a witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Would militate against her mother?

The Witness—It would be unfortunate.

Mr. Fullerton—You did not think of what she might testify? A.—As to what she could say I do not think I had any thought.

Q.—Had no rumors reached you? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I had any apprehension.

Q.—Had no rumors reached your ears as to what she might say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not even a rumor? A.—I cannot remember to have heard anything but she might be called.

Q.—Was there not a rumor afloat that she might be called and might say something? A.—There was a rumor that she might be called on the part of the plaintiff, and it was presumed she might say things on that side, and that was the animus, I suppose.

Q.—That she might say things on that side? A.—If she were called on that side it was to be presumed she would.

Q.—You say that was the animus that caused you to write? A.—I believe that was my answer; I should like to know what I wrote; I have forgotten.

Mr. Fullerton—I will show you in a moment; we will get at the motives first.

The Witness—I cannot state my motives until I know what I wrote.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Let me ask you one more question. If I understand you correctly, you say you heard Florence might be called as a witness for her father, and that she might say things that would be in aid of his cause?

Mr. Evarts—She has not said that.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Will the reporter read what she did say?

The Witness—I have not said that; I have said it was to be presumed.

Mr. Beach—And that was your animus in writing the letter?

Mr. Evarts—The present question is whether she had not heard so and so. This is a distinction the witness has been careful to make, that she heard she was to be called, and, presumably, a witness would not be called unless she could say something.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts)—I see you are uneasy, and I don't know as I blame you for it. I ask to have the reporter read what she said on that subject.

The stenographer looked for the statement asked for.

Mr. Fullerton (to the stenographer)—Very well, I will omit it if you cannot find it.

HER OBJECT IN WRITING TO FLORENCE.

Q.—You had an object in writing Miss Florence a letter, had you not? A.—I had.

Q.—What was that object? A.—It was undoubtedly to influence her to determine to be called by neither side; I have an impression that in the letter I begged her, as far as it was in her power, to keep quiet, and not to allow herself to be called forward as a witness in the case; I think that my feeling in writing that letter was akin to pity for the young girl; I was sorry that she was in any way to be called—

Q.—Never mind. Did you apprehend that Miss Florence would be called as a witness for her mother? A.—I don't know whether that had been mentioned—

Q.—Or for Mr. Beecher, I should say?

Mr. Evarts—Let us hear what the "apprehension" was.

Q.—Did you fear after your talk with Mrs. Tilton that Florence would be called as a witness for the defense in this case? A.—I cannot say positively that I did; I deprecated—

Q.—No. That is an answer to the question. A.—Well, I cannot remember.

Q.—You can't remember whether you did or not? A.—Very well; I think I can say that I felt it would be a very cruel thing—

Q.—No, that is not the question. Now, don't make it a "cruel thing" to interrupt you so often. A.—You want to know why I wrote the letter?

Q.—I want to know this exactly—whether, when you wrote that letter, you apprehended that Florence might be called as a witness for the defense in this case? A.—I cannot say that I did.

Q.—Now, then, I will put another question—didn't you apprehend that she might be called as a witness on the part of the plaintiff? A.—I believe, as a matter of public advertisement, it had been mentioned in letters and newspapers; it was not mere apprehension, it was expectation.

Q.—Then, was it not to prevent that? A.—I suppose it was.

Q.—Now, is that the letter which you wrote to Florence? [Handing a letter to witness.] A.—It is my letter.

Q.—That is the letter, is it not? A.—It is.

Q.—Is that the envelope in which it came? [Envelope handed to the witness.] A.—It is.

Q.—Well, I fulfilled my promise to show it to you. Let me ask you this question, did you show this letter to anyone before sending it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you write more than one letter to Florence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her before or after writing this letter? A.—No, I have not seen her since October.

Mr. Fullerton then read the letter as follows:

MISS OAKLEY TO MISS TILTON.

No. 426 GRAND AVENUE, Jan. 4, 1875.

MY DEAR FLORENCE: All the Autumn and Winter, so full of new cares and trials to you, I have been moved many times to come to see you, and offer my sympathy and counsel, if there were need of counsel, for I know the trials of a young life, struggling with hopes and daily toil, and facing all the necessities of life with unaided hands. No doubt there are sweet uses of sweet adversity, but the hardest yoke borne by the young merits more of pity and regret than of congratulation. But you have had sorrows to bear that I never knew, for you have been called to judge between your parents and to mourn over a broken home.

I was very glad that you had been able to slip along quietly at Mrs. Bradshaw's, where, under the shelter of a friendly roof, you were protected from the public gaze, and I fear you will regret leaving her. You know Mattie and I both loved you in infancy, and through many years when your mother was my dearest and ideal friend, a most devoted wife and most tender, wise, and sacrificing mother. I have seen a great many mothers; as a teacher of children I have been particularly intimate with mothers, and I have known few like yours. Her soul is wound up in her children now more than ever, even though she has been widowed, and all the happiness life can bring her will come through them. Do, my dear Florry, consider well her claims to your fidelity and love, and in this extremity hold up her heart and hands. None knows better than I that it is she, and not your father, who now deserves loyalty and service, if any is able to serve her alone. After the fullness of a mother's life, with every tie rent, she stands bleeding at all her life's arteries, and for no fault but too weak fondness for her husband. Your mother has been true to every one but herself, and her blind sacrifice of self to save him, has led only to disaster. Do not you, dear Florry, take up that wretched rôle; do not persuade yourself that you can help him. He it is who, in the vigor of his years, and with the accumulated experience of a life, should protect and advance your woman's hands. If you have service to render, and if you care to keep the best blessing of your future, cherish your mother. I hoped most earnestly that you would be spared any open avowal of your feelings and position toward your parents. I hope so still. May it not be forced on you by the selfish hand that has wrought every one to maintain his wretched case, but let no one persuade you to act in any way that will compromise your mother before that short-sighted and hasty public whom he studies to deceive. I do not want to say to you what I think of your father, but I cannot say anything without admitting my horror of his conduct toward his family and the public, debauched by his publication. I only want to plead with you for your loving, suffering, mute, and patient mother.

Lovingly, your friend,
ISABELLA G. OAKLEY.

The Stenographer—That will be marked Exhibit No. 113.

Mr. Fullerton—After writing that letter, Miss Oakley, did you tell any one that you had written it? A.—I cannot hear you.

Q.—Did not you tell Mrs. Tilton that you wrote it? A.—Yes, I think I did; I recollect mentioning it.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Ovington that you had written it? A.—I do not know; no, I suppose not.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Morse that you had written it? A.—I presume I did.

Q.—Does it rest wholly on presumption? A.—No; I am sure I did not; I think I recollect mentioning to Mrs. Tilton that I had written to Florence, and I had received no answer; that is why I spoke of it to her.

Q.—Well, I do not ask for the conversation between you at all. Now, Miss Oakley, you were present once, you say, when Mr. Tilton called your attention, or the attention of the family, to the fact that his wife had spoken bad English, and observed to the children that he hoped that they would not speak such English—was that all that was said on the subject at that time? A.—I cannot remember anything further.

Q.—Did you hear what Mrs. Tilton said? A.—Oh, she probably said nothing; she usually did not reply.

Q.—One moment—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Mr. Fullerton (deprecatingly)—Miss Oakley!

Mr. Evarts—That is very proper testimony.

Mr. Beach—No, it was not.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not proper testimony, and yours was not a proper observation. [To the witness.] I did not ask you that at all; there is no occasion for you to make bad blood here. I asked you if you heard what Mrs. Tilton had said when he accused her of speaking bad English?

Mr. Evarts—Does not that assume that she said something?

Mr. Beach—She must have said something.

Mr. Morris—She had already said it.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you hear what she had said? A.—There was no reply.

Q.—No, what she had said? A.—I did not understand your question. No, I do not remember what was said.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was bad English? A.—That error in English would not make any impression upon me, but her husband's rebuke did.

Q.—You do not remember what was the bad English, if there was any? A.—I suppose there was some to merit such a rebuke; I remember the rebuke very well.

Q.—The rebuke was in saying to the children, "I hope you won't use such bad English as your mother does;" was that it? A.—As well as the manner of saying it.

WHEN WAS MISS ANTHONY THERE.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of the acquaintances of Mrs. Tilton—how early did you know of Miss Anthony's calling there? A.—I could not tell you; I recollect seeing Miss Anthony more than once after I returned to live in Brooklyn; previous to that my coming and going to and from Brooklyn was simply a matter of occasional occurrence.

Q.—When did you come to live in Brooklyn? A.—In 1866.

Q.—Did you see Miss Anthony before that in Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Did you see her after that? A.—I suppose after that.

Q.—Can you say positively that it was not before 1866 that you saw her there first? A.—Well, I should say positively that my recollection of seeing her and Mrs. Stanton, and other visitors whom I did not like to meet, there, was after 1866.

Mr. Beach—Don't, don't—

The Witness—I am answering.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not speaking of anybody but Miss Anthony; don't drag in an army of other people; I am coming to the others in due time.

The Witness—You mentioned the other visitors.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I beg your pardon; I asked you when Miss Anthony was there. [After a pause.] Can you say that it was not prior to 1866 that you saw her first? A.—I should say probably not.

Q.—But you are not certain upon the subject? A.—Not very certain; pretty certain that it was between that and 1872.

Q.—How soon after 1866, when you moved to Brooklyn, did you see her there? A.—I presume it was during that year—between 1866 and 1867; I have seen her repeatedly.

Q.—In what house did you first see her? A.—My best recollection of her is at No. 136; it was then I recollect seeing her there more than once.

Q.—She was an equal rights woman? A.—It must have been 1866; they did not move there till 1866.

Q.—She was an equal rights woman? A.—I do not know that I can say.

Q.—How? A.—I cannot say; her public attitude is understood; I understood it to be as others understood it; I believe she is a woman suffragist.

Q.—Was that the objection you had to her because she was a woman suffragist? A.—I objected to all that party.

Q.—Were you aware that Mrs. Tilton was one of that party, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee for some years? A.—I cannot say that I was. I believe—

MRS. TILTON WAS DRAGGED INTO THE MOVEMENT.

Q.—Were you present at her house when there were gatherings of those people there? A.—Never. I always stood on the other side; I do not recollect that Mrs. Tilton was President; I think I did know that she was dragged in to some extent.

Q.—You knew that she was dragged in? A.—That was my feeling about it.

Q.—You did not think she went in voluntarily? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you know that in the absence of her husband on lecturing tours she presided at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and the account of them was given in all the newspapers in Brooklyn? A.—I could not tell you directly that I know that.

Q.—Never heard it? A.—I knew that she was in some way connected with it.

Q.—Did you ever inquire to know whether she was dragged in or whether she went in?

Mr. Evarts—Dragged in by whom?

Mr. Fullerton—By anybody.

The Witness—I have assumed—

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you to assume.

The Witness—I only inquired to know.

Q.—Then what information have you got to enable you to say that she was dragged in, as you understood, or that— A.—Information I cannot point to; inference—

Q.—Never mind your inferences; I am not talking about inferences. A.—I want to say just—

Q.—I know you do; will you tell me why you used the word dragged? A.—Your last remark I did not understand.

Q.—You used the word dragged in speaking of the manner in which Mrs. Tilton got into the suffrage movement; I ask you if you had any information from any quarter which led you to believe that she went in by being dragged in, as distinguished from going into it voluntarily, and from principle? A.—Information, no—

Q.—Then we will stop there. Now, don't you know that Mrs. Tilton claimed the credit of having brought Mr. Tilton into that movement? A.—No, I did not know that.

WHEN DID SHE SEE MRS. STANTON.

Q.—Now, when did you see Mrs. Stanton there first? A.—The first, and last, probably, not over twice. I think I recollect seeing her twice, but when I do not know; when I cannot tell you.

Q.—Do you remember the question I put to you? A.—When I saw Mrs. Stanton?

Q.—No. A.—When I first saw Mrs. Stanton.

Q.—When did you first see Mrs. Stanton at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I could not tell you any more than when I saw Miss Anthony there.

Q.—Did you see her there prior to 1866? A.—I do not recollect now seeing either of them in any other house than at No. 136, and I know they moved there in 1866.

Q.—Now, what is the matter with Mrs. Stanton; is she a woman's suffragist, too? A.—I believe so—a woman's rights leader.

Q.—Was that the objection you had to her? A.—An advocate of the general movement—

Q.—Was that the reason you did not like to meet her? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was the reason; very well. Then, as to Stephen Pearl Andrews; when did you see him there? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Did you ever see him there? A.—I could not tell you positively whether I ever did.

Q.—If you did it would make an impression on you? A.—I have met a great many people there as guests from time to time.

Q.—I am speaking of Mr. Andrews; have you no recollection of ever seeing Stephen Pearl Andrews at the house of Mr. Tilton? A.—I cannot fix any point—

Mr. Beach—No, no.

The Witness—I have a general impression that I have seen him there.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all you can say? A.—That is all I can say.

Q.—You recall no circumstance connected with his visit, if he did make one? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Nothing that was said? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing that was done when he was there, if he was there? A.—I cannot recall anything in particular.

Q.—Was it in the day or the night time when you think you have an impression that he was there? A.—I have an impression that I think I saw him there on one occasion.

Q.—And that is all you can say about it? A.—That is all I can say about it.

Q.—And can you tell me when you think that was? A.—No, I cannot tell you anything more definite than that about it?

Q.—Now, those are the only persons, then, whom you can name in connection with this change in the associates or visitors of Mr. Tilton, are they? A.—I suppose I could name others.

Q.—If you can name any more I wish you to do it? A.—I knew that Mrs. Woodhull went to the house after I had ceased to go there.

Q.—How? A.—I knew that Mrs. Woodhull went to the house after I had ceased to go there.

Q.—Did you see her? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see her there? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I move to strike that out, your Honor.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—We are speaking of your knowledge. A.—I know she went there. Can I not know a thing that I have not seen?

Q.—Not of your own knowledge?

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps she knew it through Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—She has not seen Mr. Tilton, fortunately or unfortunately.

Mr. Evarts—Since 1867.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir. (To the witness.) Can you name anybody whom you have seen at Mr. Tilton's indicating a change of opinions or associates or visitors? A.—No, I cannot name any others, for I avoided going to the house.

Q.—Cannot name any others? A.—Not that I have seen there.

Q.—And when did this change take place that you have spoken of? Oh, it was gradual; I believe I testified before that it was a gradual change of associates.

Q.—One moment; if those three persons, if you saw three there, and you cannot tell when they were there, how can you say that the change in associates was gradual? A.—Oh, then I knew many things that I did not see; I knew from conversations with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—I do not ask you for those conversations. Then you do not know from your own knowledge? A.—I think I still know of my own knowledge, but not seeing it—

Q.—Do you know that these three persons, Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton and Stephen Pearl Andrews did not call there before 1866? A.—Do I know that they did not?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, I do not know that they did not.

Q.—How do you know, then, that there was a change in association or visitors of your own knowledge? A.—I know they did.

Q.—You know it? A.—Well, you want me to—

Mr. Fullerton—You say that you know a great deal, but I don't know that you can tell it all. This is my question. You don't know as I understand you, that these three persons, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton, and Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews called on Mr. Tilton prior to 1866, when you saw them there? A.—No. At the same time—

SHE KNOWS IT THROUGH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Very well, then how do you know that there was a change in respect to the visits of these three persons since you met them in 1866? A.—Because I knew the affairs of the household through Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—But that is not your own knowledge? A.—I assume that to be my own knowledge; am I not to assume anything to be my own knowledge except what I saw.

Mr. Fullerton—Your observation, Madam, is the basis of your information.

Witness—I say that what I heard is as much knowledge as what I saw.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no, Madam, that question has been settled before you and I were born.

Witness—That is what I mean when I say what I knew.

Q.—Of your own knowledge and observation, do you know whether any change took place in the visits to that house before and after 1866, laying aside what you heard? A.—Nothing further than what I have mentioned; I cannot now recall individually.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my question, but that is not an answer to it; I shall be obliged, Miss Oakley, to repeat it until I have an answer whether you know of your own knowledge.

Witness—I will try to answer, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you state whether there was any change—apart, mind, from what you have heard—in his associates before and after 1866? It is a very simple question. A.—Well, what I understood, if my knowledge is to be only what I saw; I cannot give other individuals; I cannot recollect whether they were there or not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not my question, whether you recollect other individuals? A.—I base my knowledge on what others told me, and what they saw.

Q.—You say you have based your knowledge on what you have heard; do you know anything of your own knowledge? A.—Well, what I have stated; it is just what I have stated.

Mr. Fullerton—And it is what you have stated I am endeavoring to overturn by the cross-examination.

Mr. Tracy—I submit, your Honor, that is not proper upon the cross-examination.

The Court—That is so.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, your opinion upon that subject is not worth anything.

Q.—Now, can you say, from what you have observed yourself, and not taking into account what you have heard, that the visitors at Mrs. Tilton's before and after 1866 were not the same? A.—I recollect a long visit during that Summer of a young lady I did not care to meet there.

Q.—Is that an answer to my question? A.—It is one of the observations of my own knowledge.

Q.—Do you know that young lady did not go before 1866, to your own knowledge? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Of your own knowledge? A.—Oh, I think I do.

Q.—You think you do? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at Mr. Tilton's prior to 1866 all the time? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Then you don't know who called there before 1866?

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—If your Honor please, this is to have some limit.

The Court—True, but the witness ought to answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—That may be, but—

The Court—She does not answer it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, if your Honor please, but it does not give the counsel the right to reason with the witness, and criticise her demeanor and actions.

The Court—I am not criticising demeanor at all; I am simply saying that I don't understand the witness to have answered the question. Perhaps it is from inexperience, but I think she ought to answer.

Mr. Evarts—That may be, but that does not give counsel the right to say he shall overturn her evidence.

The Court—I said it was improper to say he would overturn.

Mr. Morris—He said he was trying to overturn it.

The Court—I would like to have this lady answer the question.

Witness—I will recall one other instance.

Mr. Fullerton—We are not talking about instances.

The Court—You must answer the question, Madam.

Witness—Put the question again, please—the last one.

Q.—Do you know from your own knowledge from what you have seen as distinguished from what you have heard, whether the visitors at Mr. Tilton's house were not the same before and after 1866? A.—I know they were not.

Q.—You know they were not? A.—I know they were not.

Q.—How? A.—I know they were not. I have stated so.

Q.—Can you say that Miss Anthony did not visit there before 1866? A.—I first recollect meeting her—

Mr. Fullerton—That is not my question.

Mr. Tracy—I submit it is the only answer the lady can give.

The Court—Oh, no.

Mr. Tracy—She does, or does not, know when she called.

Mr. Evarts—The counsel has instructed her, if your Honor please, not to give anything except what she knew of her own knowledge.

Mr. Fullerton—That is good instruction, is it not?

Mr. Evarts—And now he objects when the witness says she did not see her before.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you want to know that she was a constant visitor there before 1866? I can tell the gentleman that she was.

Mr. Tracy—We don't.

Mr. Evarts—You are not on the witness stand, and that is an improper observation.

Mr. Fullerton—That you make.

Mr. Evarts—That you make. Now, your Honor, it cannot be right to instruct this witness that she knows nothing but what she saw, and then, when she is asked whether she does not know whether Miss Anthony was there, she says she never saw her—then to press the inquiry whether she does not know she was there. I submit this is improper.

Mr. Fullerton—I shall press the inquiry until I exclude the whole thing.

Mr. Evarts—You can't have it both ways.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, we will have it one way.

Mr. Evarts—I know that counsel might give in evidence matters that he has not seen.

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—No; not to be positively sworn to on the stand.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Not at all.

The Court—The counsel put his question with great care, with unusual care, to get an answer, as far as this witness had actual personal knowledge from what she saw and knew apart from what she heard, and it struck me that the witness should answer yes or no.

Mr. Evarts—She has answered that she never saw her there.

Mr. Fullerton—And yet she knows that she was there.

The Court—Having seen her once, she has a right to say whether she saw her there before. It is all very simple.

Mr. Evarts—She has answered that she did not see her there before.

Mr. Fullerton—I will find it out in the morning.

The Court—Go on, Mr. Fullerton; stay until this witness' examination is closed; I think it is important to finish it now, and if the jury are willing, we will continue and finish it.

After a consultation among the jury, the foreman said: "The juror [Mr. Jeffrey] is a little feeble, and they [the others] say they would like to adjourn."

The Court (to the witness)—Then you will have to attend in the morning—in the morning—Miss Oakley. The jury will get ready.

The court then adjourned.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LOT-OWNERS—THE SECRETARY'S REPORT—IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Green-Wood lot-owners was held yesterday at 1 P. M., in the Green-Wood Cemetery office, No. 30 Broadway, Hon. Clarkson Crolius presiding. After some preliminary business, the annual report was read by the Secretary. During the past year, $23,283 have been expended for the purchase of land, with a view to straighten the irregular boundary of the eastern and south-eastern portions of the cemetery, in addition to the $101,920 expended for the same purpose during the two previous years, it being the intention of the Trustees to build a new entrance as soon as possible, at the intersection of Fort Hamilton and Gravesend avenue, at a distance of about three eighths of a mile from Prospect Park. A new fence about a mile and a half long has been erected at Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, Martense's lane, and Fort Hamilton, and many of the vaults which were subject to leakage, have been newly coated with asphalt. The engine-house, which is built underground and which was also found to be leaky, has been newly roofed and covered with cement and asphalt. The reservoir on Fountain Hill has been repaired, and new connecting pipes laid, the supply of water now amounting to 170 gallons per minute, drawn from the reservoir by a new self-acting steam pump. The Trustees having received complaints some time ago of the poor condition of the sod, upon investigation concluded to use ashes of hard wood as a fertilizer, and ordered a supply from Canada in the Autumn of 1873, which was spread over the surface of the cemetery, and resulted in the production of a rich growth of herbage. A steam stone-breaker has been purchased, and is now in daily use in improving and hardening the various avenues of the cemetery. The repairing and painting of the cottages is also in rapid progress. Granite is gradually being substituted for the perishable marble in the construction of monuments. The inclosure of new lots with shrubbery has been strictly prohibited by the Trustees in a resolution to that effect. The report closed with a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, of which the following is an abstract: Receipts, from cemetery lots $152,228 18; interments in public lots, $16,104; interments in receiving tomb, $9,786 50; opening vaults, $30,531 50; interest, $46,959 85; labor, $10,460 99; sale of United States Government 5-20 bonds at premium, $17,231 25; City of New-York bonds, $45,000; trust funds for care of lots, $3,575; cash on hand, $39,658 53; and sundries, $933 69; total, $372,489 49. The expenditures for labor, improvements, contingent account, assessments, taxes, and investments in bonds amounted in the gross to $371,772 61, leaving a balance of $696 88 for 1874. The gross assets were, from bonds, real estate securities, accruing interest, &c., amounting to $978,190 16. The statistics give the number of lots sold in 1874 at 463, previously sold 21,422, making the total to the 1st of January, 1875, 21,885. Interments in 1874, 5,757, and previously 167,133, making a total of 172,890.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 10.—Wool market remains unchanged and is comparatively quiet. Manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted, and are not anxious about the future. Notwithstanding the small stocks of domestic in the country, it is a remarkable fact that the imports of foreign do not pay a profit from any point. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been at 53c.@59c., the latter price for choice No. 1; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are scarce and in demand at 60c.@65c.; Super and X Pulled is wanted at 50c.@55c. The stock of desirable Super Wool on the market is small.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

SENTENCE OF DANIEL HAUREY TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Daniel Haurey, convicted a few days since of the robbery of Adams Express Company, was brought up for sentence. The prisoner maintained the same air of indifference which characterized him throughout the trial. In reply to the question of Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the court, if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, he answered, "No." Judge Barrett, in passing sentence said there were no palliating circumstances in the prisoner's case. He had been convicted of a grave crime, and the Court would be derelict in duty if it failed to impose the full penalty of the law. Its sentence, therefore, was that the prisoner be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for the period of five years. The prisoner said, "Thank you," and was removed by the officers.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE-SLAYER.

Edward Mooney was brought up for trial, charged with the murder of his wife. The testimony before the Coroner was that in a drunken quarrel with his wife he kicked her, and the day following she died from its effects. There was also testimony to the effect that the wife was afflicted with other diseases, which raised a possible doubt that she did not die from the effects of her husband's violence alone, nor was it probable her husband intended to kill her. Under these circumstances counsel for the prisoner offered to interpose a plea of manslaughter in the first degree, insisting that this was the highest degree of crime of which he could be convicted. In concurring with the District Attorney in accepting this plea, Judge Barrett took occasion to refer to the case of O'Toole, known as the flat-iron homicide, in which a plea of manslaughter in the first degree had been accepted, and which had been made the subject of some newspaper criticism. In that case, he said, there was not a particle of evidence showing that when the accused threw the flat-irons out of his window he had any knowledge that the deceased was below, or that he did the act otherwise than in drunken recklessness. Under these circumstances there was a possibility that the jury might find a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. This, he thought, would be a failure of justice, and he thought it eminently proper to accept the plea tendered, the punishment for which was commensurate with the crime. In this case the highest crime of which the prisoner could be convicted would be manslaughter in the second degree, and yet there was a possibility that the jury might find a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the punishment for which would be only two years' imprisonment, which would be inappropriate punishment for a crime so brutal in its character. He, therefore, concurred with the District Attorney in this case also, in accepting the plea offered on behalf of the prisoner. The Judge thereupon sentenced Mooney to seven years' servitude in the State Prison.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S FEES.

The suit of ex-Corporation Counsel Richard O'Gorman against the City to recover a balance of unpaid fees as Corporation Counsel came on for argument in Common Pleas, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, on demurrer to the complaint. It appeared on the argument that, previous to 1854, the salary of the Corporation Counsel was fixed by ordinance of the Common Council at $3,500, but in addition to that he received fees, costs, and allowances taxed under the then existing Fee bill in street-openings and other cases. From these sources the income of the office so increased that in 1853 it amounted to over $60,000. In 1854 the Legislature gave the Corporation Counsel $6,500 for his services in street openings, in lieu of fees, making his total salary $10,000. Again, by the charter of 1870, it was provided that the salary should be fixed by the Controller at a sum not exceeding $15,000, and it was so fixed. But in Controller Connolly's time the Corporation Counsel received the additional sum of $6,500 for street-opening services. This payment Controller Green refused to make. Suit was then brought for the recovery of the amount due Mr. O'Gorman on this account, and to his complaint a demurrer was interposed on behalf of the City. On the argument, yesterday, it was contended that the charter of 1870 fixed the salary of the Corporation Counsel at an amount not to be exceeded, and thereby repealed the Law of 1854, granting the disputed allowance. The Judge, after hearing argument, reserved his decision.

BOMANJEE BYRANJEE COLAH'S ESTATE.

Argument was heard yesterday in Common Pleas, General Term, on the appeal from the decision of Judge Van Brunt denying an application to transfer the funds of the estate of Bomanjee Byranjee Colah from the custody of this court to a committee of estate appointed in Bombay. The circumstances of the case are already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, Colah having been discovered to be insane while attending a theatre in this City, and his money, to the amount of over $100,000, having been discovered in his hotel. Colah was sent back about two years since to his family in Bombay, the bulk of his estate remaining in the hands of Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., as the committee duly appointed by the court. The application to transfer this fund to the possession of Mr. Gamble, of Bombay, the committee appointed by the court there, through a power of attorney to the latter's attorneys here, was denied by Judge Van Brunt on the ground of informality in the papers on which the application was founded. After hearing argument on the appeal from that decision, the court reserved its decision.

THE SNOW QUESTION AGAIN.

It will be recollected that a few days since Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision refusing an injunction to restrain the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company from using the snow-plow and sweeper to clear the snow off its track. Since that decision has occurred the recent heavy snow, and, in order to keep the roadway unobstructed for the use of wagons, the Street-cleaning Bureau have set men to work to level the heaps of snow thrown up by the snow-plow. The Railroad Company in question appeared before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and complaining that the Police authorities were blocking up the track by throwing the snow back thereon, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Police authorities from such act. The temporary injunction is accompanied by an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

THE CASE OF COL. DES ANGES.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, Mr. Charles Matthews, counsel for Col. Robert W. Des Anges, the Custom-house Deputy Collector, indicted for acting in complicity with Graff, Lawrence, and Ball in smuggling silks into this port, moved that Col. Des Anges' case be placed on the calendar for trial at the present term of the court. Assistant District Attorney Purdy said that Des Anges was jointly indicted with others, and it was desirable for many reasons that the defendants should be tried together, and two of them were not yet in the custody of the court. Mr. Matthews moved for a separate trial for Des Anges, saying that his innocence could be clearly established, and he was entitled to the earliest possible opportunity to show this. Judge Benedict denied the motion, saying that this was the first day of the term, and that the matter required more attention than could be given to it thus early. Counsel then moved for the discharge of Des Anges on his own recognizance, which motion was also denied, and counsel then gave notice that he will again move at an early day for the separate trial of Des Anges at the present term of the court.

WHY HE DID NOT BOARD.

In the suit of Mulchinock against Magill, tried in the Marine Court yesterday, the question was raised why defendant did not board with plaintiff, in pursuance of his contract to that effect? It appeared on the trial that, whatever might have been defendant's reason for his act, it was not because there was fever in plaintiff's house nor because he did not keep a good table. The question of the amount of damages to plaintiff was reserved by Judge Shea, before whom the case was heard.

TEMPLETON'S BAIL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday a motion was made before Judge Barrett by Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Duncan D. Templeton, to have his client admitted to bail pending his second trial or a decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, granting him a new trial. The motion was opposed by District Attorney Phelps, but no new facts in connection with the case were brought out on either side.

Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

THE VALIDITY OF A MARRIAGE.

Edward Kenney, a gambler at No. 616 Broadway, in December, 1872, began living with a woman whom he found in a house of ill-repute, continuing so to live until he died, in June, 1873. In the Spring of 1873 he traveled South, accompanied by this woman, registering her at all the hotels as his wife, and introducing her as such. He also acknowledged her as his wife at a house in this City in which they boarded. No marriage ceremony was ever performed. At his death she claimed a share of his estate, which was of the total value of $11,000, as his widow, on the ground that his acknowledgment of her as a wife was a sufficient marriage under the laws of this State. In opposition to this it was shown that he did not acknowledge her as his wife to his intimate friends and relations, and it was contended before the Surrogate that his representations of her as his wife resulted from a mutual agreement with her in order simply to save her from shame among strangers. The matter is now pending the decision of the Surrogate.

LOST IN CHICAGO, AND FOUND IN NEW-YORK.

About four weeks ago Lawrence Powers, the keeper of a saloon in Chicago, eloped with a young woman named Mary Geary, a waiter girl in his employ, and came to this City. The couple took with them Powers' two eldest children, boys of five and three. The deserted wife immediately followed her husband and his paramour, and took up her residence with a widowed sister at No. 223 West Warren street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Powers has since devoted all her energies to regaining possession of her children. She first called upon a number of her husband's acquaintances, and learned that Powers was living with his children and mistress in a house in Third avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Mrs. Powers watched this house day after day, and yesterday afternoon saw Miss Geary, with the eldest child, leave the house. She followed, and at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street, overtook Miss Geary and seized the child. She was resisted by the young woman, and a scene ensued which attracted quite a crowd. Officer Cullen, of the Twenty-first Precinct, saw the women struggling, and arrested both, and took them before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, where the foregoing facts were elicited. Miss Geary asserted that she was taking care of the children for the father, and that she had no desire to retain possession of them if the Judge ordered that they be surrendered to the mother. Judge Murray directed that the child in court be given into the custody of Mrs. Powers at once, and that Officer Cullen should accompany the parties to the apartments occupied by Miss Geary, and see that the other child be given up also. A singular scene then occurred. As Mrs. Powers approached the little boy, who had sat by Miss Geary all through the proceedings, he turned from his mother, and, with the most piteous cries, clung to the young woman. He resisted every attempt made by Mrs. Powers to coax or force him to go with her, and the party left the court in this manner, the child still screaming and struggling to escape from the grasp of his mother.

THE EXPLOITS OF "BIG LARRY."

William Livingstone, a disabled soldier of delicate appearance, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with stabbing Lawrence Missat, a brick handler, of No. 18 Horatio street. Missat swore that on the 28th of January Livingstone invited him to drink in several saloons in the locality without having the means to pay for the liquor. They finally brought up at "Eddy" McCarthy's saloon, corner of Jane and Washington streets, where Missat taunted Livingstone with having invited him to drink while in an impecunious condition. A quarrel ensued, the prisoner struck Missat, and both men clinched and fell. The prisoner, as sworn to by Missat, renewed the quarrel and attacked the latter three times. Missat gave Livingstone a "pretty good shaking," threw him on the floor, and having extricated himself, walked toward the bar. After the lapse of a few minutes Missat returned to where Livingstone was standing, and stated that he ought to have killed the latter for what he had done. Livingstone made no reply, but advanced toward complainant, and, drawing a knife, stabbed him twice in the region of the heart, inflicting wounds which confined him to hospital for fourteen days. The evidence of Livingstone and his witnesses showed that Missat, who is known by the soubriquet of "Big Larry the Brick-smasher," enjoys the reputation of being one of the most desperate rowdies and bullies in the Ninth Ward. On the day in question Missat quarreled with Livingstone, who is suffering from wounds received in the Army, and being the stronger man of the two, had the advantage. While struggling with Missat, Livingstone, finding himself almost strangled by his antagonist, drew a pocket-knife, and stabbed the complainant in self-defense. In the mêlée Livingstone had his right shoulder dislocated, and in this disabled condition surrendered himself to Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct. Several witnesses testified that "Big Larry" swore he would kill Livingstone, and had proceeded to put his threat into execution when the stabbing took place. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and were discharged. In view of the extenuating circumstances in the case, District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of assault and battery, and Livingstone was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison.

A COUNTRYMAN'S GRIEVANCES.

Lewis E. Dunlap arrived in New-York on Tuesday evening, and, at the foot of Cortlandt street, was accosted by Francis Tamany, an expressman, who agreed to take Dunlap's trunk up town for $1. Dunlap wanted to ride up town himself, and Tamany consented to take him and his trunk for $2, but demanded immediate payment, and drove into a side street to exact it in a quiet way. Dunlap produced a $20 note, which he handed to Tamany, who went "to get change." While he was gone a perfect "wild Indian" appeared, and, claiming the wagon as his own, charged the inoffensive Dunlap with trying to steal it. Dunlap became more terrified, and the "owner" of the wagon drove off, but not until Dunlap had secured his trunk. Dunlap waited for Tamany to return with the change until he was tired, and then sought counsel of Officer Hanson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who found and arrested Tamany, who was held to answer yesterday at the Tombs Police Court by Justice Kilbreth in default of $500 bail.

THE SUIT AGAINST "DICK" CONNOLLY.

In the suit against "Dick" Connolly, late Controller, to recover public moneys appropriated by him, Judge Lawrence made an order yesterday substituting the Mayor, &c., as plaintiffs, instead of the Board of Supervisors.

COURT NOTES.

In the suit of William C. Dickel to recover $7,500 from the City for rent of an armory, Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday dismissed the complaint on the ground that the lease was invalid.

An indictment was presented yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court against Marcus T. Sacia, for forging an indorsement on a $5,000 United States registered bond.

Thomas C. Winfield was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having obtained $10 from Leidenberg & Co., on a forged check, purporting to be drawn by Rathbun Brothers, on the Broadway National Bank, payable to the order of Winfield. He admitted his guilt.

Christina Nielsen, a seamstress, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing $510 worth of clothing from the house of Dr. E. G. Bartlett, No. 43 West Eleventh street. Mrs. Bartlett said that Christina had confessed the theft and admitted that she had pawned the stolen articles in Boston for $17. Christina in court said "I have nothing to say."

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Benedict, Henry W. Somers, formerly a clerk in the employ of H. T. Williams, a publisher, in Beekman street, who was indicted for having stolen letters from Mr. Williams' Post Office box, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Henry F. Helms, a soldier messenger, charged with forging the name of John F. Gerdes, of No. 120 Canal street, to a check for $50, which he presented at the Bowery National Bank on the 11th of January, was found guilty of uttering a forged check and sent to State Prison for three years.

E. J. Quirk, the contractor, who was charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the Controller's Office, appeared at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and gave $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, Patrick Maginn, of No. 559 West Fifty-seventh street, becoming his security. Quirk said that he would not have acted as he did if he had not been drunk, and that Controller Green was a "very clever man any way."

In the will case of Francis Meechin, in which Joseph Meechin, son of Francis, the testator, by his first wife, contests the admission of his father's will, which bequeaths all the estate, valued at $15,000, to the second wife, on the ground that she unduly influenced the testator to make the will, the testimony was concluded yesterday, and counsel are to submit briefs to the Surrogate.

Charles Smith was detected at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening, in company with two others, attempting to break into the cigar store of Timothy B. Livingston, No. 216 Front street. The burglars ran, and were chased by Officer Moran, of the Second Precinct, who caught Smith just after he had thrown away two "jimmys." Smith was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and held to answer by Justice Kilbreth in default of $1,500 bail.

James Price and James Clarke, who gave their residence as No. 240 Fifth street, were yesterday committed in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with burglary. From the testimony given in the case it appeared that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night Officers O'Connor and Donnelly met the prisoners on Stanton street, near Ridge, with bundles in their possession. They arrested them, and at the station-house the bundles were found to contain seventy-three morocco skins and twenty pairs of ladies' gaiters, valued at $130. Subsequently it was discovered that the shoe store of Jacob Emanuel, at No. 182 Suffolk street, had been broken open and the property in question stolen. Several burglars' instruments were found on the prisoners.

On the night of the 5th inst. John Matthewson, of No. 647 Hudson street, while passing through Washington street, was attacked by three men and robbed of his gold watch valued at $300. The Police were communicated with, and Officers Mullon and Handy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were set to work upon the case. They learned that a young man named Dennis Hickey, one of the suspected highwaymen, had been seen with a gold watch in his possession, and he was yesterday arrested. On Hickey's person was found a pawn ticket issued by John Allen, pawn broker, of No. 1,229 Broadway, representing a gold watch which had been pledged by the prisoner for $75. Hickey was committed in default of $5,000 bail by Justice Murray, of the Yorkville Police Court. He denies the charge of robbery, and claims that he obtained the watch from a man named Dunn, who works in a gas-house.

Among the cases set down for trial at this term of the criminal branch of the United States Court are those of Edward Woodward and Daniel Bennet, indicted for receiving property stolen from the mails by Samuel Woodward, Josiah Parkin, and Samuel Hoyt; Robert B. Leitch, forgery; Abraham Gardiner and George M. Allaire, embezzling letters from the Post Office; Patrick Rooney and Thomas A. Groom, "straw-bondsmen," indicted for perjury and forgery; Louis Jacobi and Julius Moll, using counterfeit Custom-house stamps on boxes of domestic cigars, in order to sell them as "imported;" Joseph B. Cleveland, selling unstamped cigars. There being no case ready for trial, the court adjourned to this morning.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
86—Laughran, &c., vs. Schults.
133—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
139—Matter of Livingston.
140—Knapp, Receiver vs. Kent.
185—Swift vs. Prouty.
212—N. Y. P. E. Public School vs. Young.
221—Matter of Band.

Nos.
225—W. & G. Sewing-machine Co. vs. Culver.
246—Emma Silver M. Co. vs. Parz, &c.
252—Chapin vs. Dobson.
260—Sweet, Receiver, vs. Shine, &c.
269—Thompson, &c., vs. Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
274—Elias vs. Elias.
275—Swain vs. Fox.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
41—Board of Supervisors vs. Miller.
41½—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed.
84—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
127—Rogers, Assignee, vs. Schmersahl et al.
129—Miller vs. White, &c.
131—Doremus vs. Williams.
132—Mason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.
70—Gibbons vs. Dayton, Public Adm'r., &c.
133—Sawyer et al. vs. Partridge, imp'd, &c.
134—Kilburn et al. vs. Partridge, imp'd. &c.

Nos.
135—Smith vs. Wright.
136—Hadden et al. vs. Buddensick et al.
72—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c., (No. 1).
81—Alker, Adm'r., &c., vs. Salomon et al.
90—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
119½—Mannay vs. Fletcher.
139—White et al. vs. Fuller.
140½—Oberlander et al. vs. Fosswager et al.
141—Sistare, &c., vs. Cushing.
141½—Douglass vs. Douglass.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
166—Sharkey vs. Toviitton.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Cram.
167—Livingston vs. White.
145—Sin., Adm'r, vs. Sink.
150—Muller vs. Buchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.

Nos.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.
233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. Same.
237—Same vs. Same.
239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
87—Kiernan vs. Abbott.
21—Odivine vs. Hurcombe.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1158—Button vs. Bradley.
131—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.
1202—Hatfield vs. Macy et al.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1066—Simpson vs. Durant.
1264—Simonfeld et al. vs. Becker et al.
918—Miller et al. vs. Breuham, impl'd, &c.
2572—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2570—Fuleton vs. The Mayor, &c.
944—Gannon vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
948—Nelson et al. vs. Odivine.

Nos.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
1288½—Fitch et al. vs. Ferdon.
958—Johnson vs. Sandford.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1258—Funkhausen vs. Herbert.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.
1304—Allen vs. Savage.
1156—Marlow vs. Lopen.
1206—Tilden et al. vs. Friedman.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
775—Dummer vs. King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
877—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
917—Faris, Sur., &c., vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.
1913—Sinclair vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith
77—St. Nicholas Ins Co. vs. Merchants M. F. & M. Ins. Co.
557½—Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.
715—Brown vs. Chartick.
1119—Toats vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
1037—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
805½—Phillips, ex'r, &c., vs. Melville.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 16—Brague vs. Winter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1883—Courtney vs. Baker et al.
937—P. & S. Mfg. Co. vs. Lawrence.
507½—Journey vs. Tallman.
1031—Starns vs. Kelly.
968—Harrison et al. vs. Lowrie.
973—Squires, Adm'r, vs. Cen. Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
975—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

Nos.
983—Keon vs. Lake.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
919—Loerch, Adm'r, vs. Griffiths, et al.
1039—Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.
1043—Buechler vs. Kircher.
1045—Frankenberg et al. vs. Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.
1051—Loughran et al. vs. Mullins et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
832—Cox vs. Washburne.
858—Smith vs. Davis et al.
404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
1636—King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
930—Righter vs. Scully, &c.
1132—Harrington vs. Daly.
1133—Hewett vs. Morris.

Nos.
1140—Munro vs. Schlueter.
1144—Church vs. Macartney.
1146—Derr vs. Buddensick.
1148—Moore vs. Tamer et al.
1150—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
1152—Scott, Sur., &c., vs. Judson.
1154—Fettretch vs. Slattery et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2150—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
2320½—Berrigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2292—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.
2376—Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.
2477—Clark vs. The Mayor, &c.
2478—Same vs. Same.
2374—Lambert vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2375—Houghtaling, Adm'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.
2502—Snow vs. The Mayor, &c.
2503—Wagan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2188—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.
2339—Lanigan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
57—McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.
12½—In the matter of Cohat.
9—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
52—Nelligan vs. The Mayor, &c.
53—Zulick vs. Markham et al.
146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al. (No. 1.)
147—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)
148—Schneider vs. Weber.
149—Winslow vs. Johnson.

Nos.
151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
153—Johnston vs. Gill et al.
154—Flichtenberg vs. Pallez.
13—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
161—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
162—McDonald vs. Anderson.
163—Shelton, Jr., vs. Maher.
165—Steinfels vs. Pac. Mail Steam-ship Co.
167—Hulin vs. Smith.
168—Mead vs. Baldwin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1181—Mangan et al. vs. Wells.
1543—Prentiss vs. Feuchtwarger.
3324—Dearing vs. Schmaltz.
1790—Bush vs. Krooks, impl'd, &c.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.
1792—Rice vs. Schmitt, impl'd, &c.
1793—Rice vs. Cramer et al.

Nos.
1795—Abrams vs. Giffining et al.
1797—Placide vs. Gibbons.
1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.
1799—Staples vs. Stalker et al.
1800—Wilson vs. Thompson.
1801—Klein vs. Koehler.
1802—Herden vs. Rice et al.
1803—Abelson vs. Hassen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.
1623—Same vs. Same.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
1680—Morris vs. Josephs.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.
2312—Baillard vs. Morgan.
3208—Man'fs and Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impleaded.

Nos.
2823—Kunmetsteil vs. Luckel et al.
1190—Harg vs. Deboben.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
1633—Keogh vs. Levenson et al.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.
3209—Magnus vs. Jardine et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.
868—Jeremy vs. Springsteel.
3030—Hoguet vs. Fash.
1279—Robinson vs. Hazard et al.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
3250—Ives vs. Ward et al.
3131—Heyman vs. Wilson.
222—Stevenson vs. Hinds et al.

Nos.
1225—Miller vs. Koehler et al.
3273—Hyatt vs. Smith.
3318—Pearsall vs. Kessler.
3278—Quirk vs. Freedman.
3077—Willis vs. Dormell et al.
3205—Whitaker vs. Little.
3089—Goodkind vs. Schultz impleaded.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James Clare, homicide.
John Braddon, Mary White, robbery.
Albert E. Jarnett, forgery.
Maggie Farlow, grand larceny.

Joseph Yeager, grand larceny.
Newman Harris, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Becket, burglary.
Thomas Broderick and Thomas McGuire, burglary.
John Ward and James Meehan, burglary.
James Kelly, burglary.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.
Leonard Gerhard, felonious assault and battery.
John Orton, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Thompson, rape.
William Hudford, grand larceny.
Frederick Meyer, grand larceny.
Gabella Little, grand larceny.
Thomas McGuire, grand larceny.
William Geary, grand larceny.

Robert Leroy, grand larceny.
Mary Henry, disorderly house.
Hester J. Haskins, disorderly house.
John Youngers, assault and battery.
John Greld, assault and battery.
James Donavan, assault and battery.
William Gordon, assault and battery.
Mary Doran, assault and battery.
Andrew Owens, petit larceny.
John Lang, violation Excise law.
Lawrence McCarthy et al., felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Pierce vs. Chepper et al.; the affidavits of Mr. Barnes are not sworn to.

Mayer vs. Seggermann et al.; order as settled, name of Receiver to be inserted by Clerk.

Smith vs. Bodine; an allowance of $220 granted to the plaintiff.

Bartuneck vs. Wies: the cause having been placed upon the Circuit Calendar by the Clerk by mistake the inquest was irregular and the defendants are entitled to have the same set aside without costs.

Rush vs. Masston; the order as originally entered will stand.

Hopper vs. Hopper; order as settled.

Gawtry vs. Baker; the plaintiff should make a motion for an injunction.

Ocean House Corporation vs. Chepper; Peirce vs. Chepper; In the matter of Stebbins; granted.

Daed vs. Pazmann; there should be an affidavit showing the last place of residence of the defendant in this country so that service can be made by deposit in the Post Office.

By Judge Donohue.

Frontry vs. The Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana Railroad Company; plaintiff allowed to file supplemental complaints, costs to abide events.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hoffman vs. Treadwell; motion for allowance granted, five per cent., not to exceed $125.

Furman et al. vs. Unkait et al.; motion for reference granted.

Fisk vs. Brady; judgment set aside, cause restored to calendar, costs of motion to plaintiff to abide event of suit. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Shea et al. vs. Monell; order settled.

Budworth vs. Budworth; see memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Robinson.

Spilman vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Haviland vs. Wehle; motions to vacate attachments denied, with $10 costs in each case.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY TO BE MADE CARDINAL.

THE FACT NOT OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED, BUT REGARDED CERTAIN—REJOICING AMONG AMERICAN CATHOLICS—A TALK WITH THE ARCHBISHOP.

It was reported yesterday in this City that a cable dispatch had been received from Rome to the effect that a Pro-Consistory had been appointed by the Pope to meet on Monday, the 15th inst., when it was understood that Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, would be elevated to the rank of Cardinal; Mgr. Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, in Prussia; Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin and Primate of Belgium; Archbishop Manning, of Westminster; Mgr. Bartolini, Consultor of the Roman Court, and Mgr. Giannelli, Archbishop of Sardis, were to be present. This announcement was received with great satisfaction by the Catholic clergy and laity of the various parishes in the City, all of whom regarded the appointment of the Archbishop to the Cardinalate as a high honor conferred upon the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

A TIMES reporter called upon the Archbishop at his residence in Madison avenue, to inquire if any official dispatch had been received from Rome in reference to the subject. The Archbishop received the reporter very kindly, and appeared to be in better health than he has enjoyed for many years past. In reply to the inquiry as to whether he had heard anything from an official source of being elevated to the Cardinalate, he said the newspapers knew as much about the matter as he did. He said he would not be apprised of it until after the appointment, if it should take place. While the Archbishop answered every question put to him quite freely, he did not seem desirous to say anything on the subject more than was necessary to give the information asked for. He appeared to regard the contemplated distinction rather in the light of fresh burden and responsibility than as a dignity he desired to have conferred upon him. He spoke of it, however, as being an honor his Holiness intended to bestow upon the American Church, but said he did not know whether or not the appointment would be made. When asked if he did not think it likely that it was the intention of the Pope to make him a member of the College of Cardinals, the Archbishop replied that he only feared there was too much probability of it, and added that he should very much prefer that the responsibility should fall upon other shoulders. He said he had just received a telegram from a gentleman at Rome informing him that a Pro-Consistory had been appointed to meet on the 15th inst., and that it was stated in official circles that it was the intention of his Holiness to confer the title of Cardinal upon him. Should these rumors prove to be correct, he said the fact would probably be communicated by the dispatches of the Associated Press; but he did not think he would receive any official communication from the Vatican before the middle of April. Letters took about twenty days to reach New-York from Rome, and it would likely be a week or ten days after the appointment before the official papers would be ready.

In reply to the question as to whether his appointment to the position of Cardinal would occasion any change in the ceremonies of the Church when he officiated, or if it would be necessary to create a certain number of Canons, he said it was not necessary that this should be done. If so it should precede his appointment. The question of appointing a certain number of Canons as soon as the new Cathedral should be completed he said had been talked over, but it had nothing whatever to do with the appointment spoken of at Rome. Canons, he said, were appointed by the Bishop of the diocese, and not by the Pope.

It is understood that arrangements will be made upon a large scale by the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese to tender the Archbishop their congratulations as soon as the appointment shall be officially made known.

POLICE TRIALS.

Commissioner Voorhis held court at Police Head-quarters yesterday and heard evidence in over fifty complaints against delinquent members of the Police force. Sergt. Frank B. Randall, of the First Precinct, was charged with having feigned sickness on the evening of the 26th ult., and, after having reported sick, going into a lager-beer saloon and playing cards and drinking lager beer. The complaint was made by Inspector McDermott, who testified that at 8:10 o'clock on the evening in question he saw Sergt. Randall enter the lager-beer saloon No. 427 Second avenue, sit down at a table, and commence to play cards. The Inspector then went to the station-house, where he learned by the blotter that Randall had turned out for patrol at 6 o'clock P. M., and had returned at 6:30 P. M. and reported sick. He returned again to the saloon at 9:40, and Randall was still there playing cards, and remained until 10:15, when the Inspector called him. During this time the Inspector alleged that Sergt. Randall drank lager beer several times. The defendant stated that he was suffering from rheumatism, and turned out at 6 o'clock to patrol, and, finding himself unable to perform duty returned to the station at 6:30 P. M. and reported sick. He then went to the office of Police Surgeon Phelps, but the doctor was out. He went home, and found that his wife had gone to visit a sick relative, and he went into the saloon to wait until her return. While there he played three or four games of cribbage with an acquaintance, but did not drink anything while in the place. The last statement was corroborated by the testimony of several persons who were in the saloon at the time. The case was referred to the board. Patrolman John J. Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, was called to answer three serious complaints against him, involving intoxication and disorderly conduct, but failed to put in an appearance. Testimony was taken on each of the charges against Kane, and the complaints were fully substantiated. This officer, who was tried last week on charges of intoxication and neglect of duty, will be dismissed the department at the next meeting of the board. Patrolman John Lindeburg, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and James Bell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were charged with intoxication. The complaint against Lindeburg was dismissed, but the case against Bell was referred to the board for decision.

REFORM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have, for the past week, devoted a part of their daily sessions to the examination and amendment of the rules and regulations of the department, with the view of remedying any defects in them. In a resolution adopted on Monday, the Wardens of the district prisons were ordered to make requisitions on the board for beds, medicines, &c., to be held in readiness to meet cases of emergency among the prisoners; and in compliance with another order issued on Tuesday, a temporary hospital, for the accommodation of sick persons awaiting the arrival of the steamboat, is being prepared at the dock-house, East Twenty-sixth street. Yesterday directions were issued to the Wardens and officials in charge of the prisons to keep a book in which to record "any unusual appearances" in persons committed to their custody, as soon as they are received.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 89¾	800 Union Pacific 48⅛
7,000 do. 90	1300 do. 48⅜
20,000 do. 89⅞	1400 do. 48¾
10,000 do. 90	500 do. 48⅞
15,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 100	300 Lake Shore 73⅞
1,000 N. W. Con. C. Gold bonds 83	40 do. c. 73⅞
	200 do. 73¾
300 Rock Island 104¾	300 do. 73⅞
200 do. s3. 104¾	300 Ohio & Miss. 27¼
1100 Western Union 75¾	100 do. 27⅜
700 do. 75⅞	1200 do. 27¼
600 do. b3. 76	500 North-western 45¼
300 do. 75⅞	500 do. s3. 45¼
200 do. c. 75¾	2100 do. 45⅜
700 do. 75¾	1100 do. 45½
15 Wells-Fargo Ex. 86¾	300 do. 45⅝
400 Pacific Mail 40⅛	300 do. 45¾
400 do. 40¼	200 do. 45⅝
400 do. 40⅜	100 do. s3. 45½
1500 do. 40¼	500 do. s3. 45⅝
200 do. 40⅛	300 do. 45½
500 do. b3. 40⅛	150 North-west. Pref. 59
400 do. 40¼	300 Tol. & Wabash 14
400 do. 40¼	100 do. s3. 14¼
100 do. c. 40¼	13 do. 14
600 do. 40¼	30 do. 14⅛
200 Erie Railway 27⅜	300 do. 14¼
6000 Union Pacific 48	300 do. 14¼
1000 do. 47⅞	100 do. c. 14¼
500 do. 47⅞	600 do. 14⅛
7500 do. 48	100 do. 14¼
1400 do. 48⅛	100 do. 14⅜
100 do. s3. 48¼	10 C., C. & I. C. 6¾
1600 do. 48⅜	100 do. 6½
1200 do. 48¼	100 St. Paul 35⅜
200 do. b3. 48⅜	100 do. 35½
200 do. c. 48¼	600 do. 35⅝
500 do. 48⅜	50 do. 35⅞
600 do. s3. 48¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. 23¾
60 do. 48¼	100 do. 23⅞
1000 do. 48⅛	100 do. b3. 23⅞
500 do. 48¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo. 48
100 do. c. 48¼	100 At. & Pac. Pref. 14½
300 do. 48⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. b. c. 119¼	$10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 Registered 113⅞
1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'62 116⅛	500 do. 113¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b3. 117½	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new b3. 118⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 small 118⅞	50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 114¾
10,000 do. 119⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 114¾
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40C. 114⅛	6,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 119
	5,000 do. 119⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mich 6s, '78 b. c. 105	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 73¾
1,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 107¾	200 do. 73⅞
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. 104⅞	400 do. b3. 74
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 85	400 do. 74⅛
	100 do. 74¼
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C., Gold bonds 82⅞	500 do. b3. 74¼
	900 do. 74⅜
21,000 do. 83	100 do. 74¼
2,000 Inter. 1st. b. c. 73	100 do. 74⅛
7,000 L. S. C. C. 1st. 102	300 do. 74
6,000 Am. I. Imp. 7s. 103	500 do. s3. 74
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 113¼	100 do. 74⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R. 111	100 do. b3. 74¼
1,000 O. & M. C. S. Fd. 98¾	200 do. 74⅛
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 98¼	100 do. 74
1,000 C. P. Gold bds. 97⅞	100 N. J. Central 110½
4,000 Cen. P. 1st, San Joaq. Branch 86½	25 do. b. c. 110⅞
	100 do. b3. 110¾
2,000 M. & Es. 2d, b. c. 104⅞	5 do. 111
30,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 90½	35 Albany & Susq. 99
6,000 do. 90⅜	400 Del., L. & West. 112
10,000 Un. P. R. 1st. 96¼	200 Union Pac. b. c. 48¾
6,000 do. 96⅛	3100 do. 48⅞
14,000 do. 96¾	100 do. 48⅞
13,000 do. 96⅞	100 do. 48¾
7,000 do. 97	500 do. s3. 48⅞
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gr. 100	900 do. 48⅞
10,000 do. 100⅛	1200 do. 48⅝
7,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 89¾	1500 do. 48½
5,000 do. 89½	500 do. 48⅜
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 86	2500 do. 48¼
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 58½	100 do. 48⅛
1,000 do. 58¼	800 do. 48⅜
1,000 T. & W. C. Con. 37	700 do. 48¼
5,000 do. 38	1100 do. 48⅛
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 79⅞	800 do. s3. 48½
3,000 do. b. c. 79⅞	1400 do. 48⅝
4,000 do. 80	35 do. 48⅜
50 Bank of Republic 100	100 do. 48⅜
34 Fourth Nat. B'k. 93½	100 do. s3. 48⅜
30 do. b. c. 99	1800 do. 48¾
50 Del. & H. C. b. c. 114	100 do. b10. 48⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102	100 do. 48¾
15 do. 102½	200 C. & N. W. b. c. 45¼
100 do. 102⅜	100 do. 45⅝
25 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 23¼	1100 do. 45⅝
100 Pacific Mail 40	2400 do. 45½
200 do. b. c. 40⅛	200 do. 45¾
100 do. s15. 39⅞	100 do. 45⅝
100 do. 40⅛	400 do. 45½
400 do. 40⅛	100 do. s5. 45¼
1600 do. 40⅜	500 do. 45⅝
200 do. 40⅛	300 do. 45¾
100 do. s60. 40	500 do. 45⅞
1500 do. 40¼	100 do. b3. 46
500 do. 40⅜	1000 do. 46
400 do. b3. 40½	1600 do. 46⅛
1100 do. 40¼	1000 do. 46
1300 do. 40⅛	100 do. s3. 45⅞
600 do. s3. 40⅜	200 C.&N.W.Pf. b. c. 58¾
800 do. s3. 40⅛	50 do. 59
10 do. 39⅞	100 do. 58½
1500 do. 40¼	100 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 104¾
700 do. 40⅜	200 do. b3. 105
800 do. 40	100 do. c. 104⅞
1800 do. 40⅛	13 Warren Railroad 96¼
1200 do. 40¼	130 Chic. & Alton b. c. 101½
400 do. 40⅜	100 do. 101¼
600 do. s3. 40¼	500 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 23⅞
1700 do. 40⅛	100 do. s3. 23⅞
200 do. b30. 40¼	300 do. 23¾
100 do. 40	50 do. 24
900 do. 40⅛	800 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 35⅝
45 Wells-F. Ex. b. c. 86¾	100 do. c. 35¾
400 Erie R. b. c. b3. 27⅝	100 do. 35⅞
100 Erie R. Pref. b. c. 43	300 do. s3. 35¾
100 Illinois Central 101	100 do. 35⅞
500 West. U. Tel. b. c. 75⅝	300 do. 36
600 do. 75¾	700 do. 35⅞
700 do. 75⅞	500 do. b3. 36
2150 do. 76	200 do. 36⅛
2000 do. 76⅛	200 do. 36¼
1700 do. s3. 76⅛	300 do. 36⅜
500 do. 76¼	800 do. 36¼
4600 do. 76⅜	100 do. c. 36⅜
200 do. 76⅝	100 do. 36½
200 do. c. 76¼	200 C., M. & St. P. P. b. c. 56¾
600 do. 76⅜	300 do. 57
1600 do. s3. 76	100 do. 56¾
400 do. 76⅛	150 C., B. & Q. b. c. 107
3000 do. 76¼	50 do. b3. 107⅛
2100 do. 76⅛	300 P. R. of Mo. b. c. 48
400 T., W. & W. b. c. b3. 14½	400 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 27½
100 do. 14¾	100 do. 27½
100 do. c. 14⅞	200 do. 27⅝
700 do. 14⅞	200 do. 27¼
100 do. 14¾	300 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 6
10 do. 14½	10 do. 6½
300 do. 14¾	60 do. 6
400 do. 14⅝	10 do. 6¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$18,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 100⅛	200 Lake Shore 73⅞
100 Mariposa L. & M. 5½	500 do. 74
300 At. & Pac. Tel. 22½	54 do. 73¾
300 West. Union 76⅛	200 do. b3. 74
700 Pacific Mail 40⅛	200 do. b3. 74⅛
200 do. b3. 40⅛	100 do. 74
900 do. 40¼	200 Del., Lack. & W. 112
100 do. 40⅛	400 North-west. 45¾
20 N. Y. C. & Hud. 102¼	300 do. s3. 45⅝
20 do. 102⅛	100 do. s3. 45¾
300 Erie Railway 27⅜	100 do. c. 45¾
500 Union Pacific 48¼	200 do. 45⅞
500 do. s3. 48⅛	200 do. 46
1400 do. 48¼	100 do. 45⅞
500 do. 48⅜	200 do. 45¾
100 do. b3. 48½	100 North-west. Pf. 58¾
700 do. 48½	600 St. Paul 36
500 do. 48⅝	100 do. 36⅛
1100 do. 48¾	100 do. b3. 36¼
200 do. 48⅝	500 do. 36⅛
500 do. b3. 48⅞	15 Tol. & Wabash 14¼
500 do. 48½	100 do. 14⅛
200 do. 48⅝	200 do. 14⅜
300 do. b3. 48¼	500 do. 14¼
700 do. 48⅜	1200 Ohio & Miss. 27⅜
400 do. c. 48¼	300 do. 27¼
10 do. 47⅞	200 do. 27⅜
1800 do. 48¼	300 do. s3. 27¼
900 do. s3. 48¼	100 Han. & St. Jo. c. 23¾
800 do. 48½	100 C., C. & I. C. 6
100 Rock Island 104¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 120	$20,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81 114¾
15,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67 s3. 119	13,000 U. S. 6s, Currency 119½
500 U. S. 10-40 C. 114⅛	5,000 U. S. Currency 6s 119¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s L. B. c. 97	300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 102⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br. 86½	100 do. 102¼
	5 Michigan Cent. 78
3,000 do. 86¾	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 36
2,000 do. 86⅞	300 do. 35⅞
9,000 U. Pacific 1st. 96¾	300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 74⅛
13,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 100⅛	300 do. 74
10,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 90¼	20 do. 73¾
10,000 O. & Miss. Con. 98¼	500 U. Pacific 48⅛
2,000 Great W. 2d. 60	100 do. 48⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds. 83	6800 do. 48¼
	1000 do. b3. 48½
13,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 110	1000 do. 48½
5 D. & H. C. Co. b. c. 114½	900 do. 48⅛
100 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 42½	500 do. 48
100 Mar. L. & M. b. c. 6¼	1400 do. 47⅞
200 A. & P. Tel. b. c. 22¾	1000 do. b3. 48
6 Adams Express 103	200 Cl. & Pitts. Guar. 91¼
40 do. b. c. 103⅛	500 C. & N. W. b. c. b3. 45⅞
25 Am. Express 63½	700 do. 45¾
500 West. Union b. c. 76⅛	700 do. 45⅝
500 do. b3. 76⅜	300 do. 45½
1000 do. 76⅜	700 do. 45⅝
1300 do. 76¼	700 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 58¾
100 do. 76⅛	10 N. J. Cent. b. c. 110¾
300 do. s3. 76	150 C. & R. I. b. c. 104⅞
200 do. 76⅛	100 do. 104⅝
700 do. 76	1000 do. s3. 104¾
200 Erie Railway b. c. 27½	200 T., W. & W. b. c. b3. 14¼
300 do. 27⅜	300 do. 14¼
300 do. 27¼	50 C., B. & Q. b. c. 107½
100 Harlem 129¾	50 Chic. & Alt. b. c. 100½
500 Pac. Mail b. c. 40⅛	200 O. & Miss. b. c. 27⅜
500 do. b3. 40¼	100 do. 27¼
1000 do. 40¼	600 do. 27⅛
1000 do. 40⅛	200 do. 27⅛
1200 do. 40	200 do. 27
100 do. 39⅞	200 H. & St. Jo. b. c. 23¾
1200 do. 39⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c. 139
1200 do. 39¾	251 Mar. & C. 2d Pf. b. c. 8

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 U. Pac. S. F. 90⅜	600 Union Pacific 47⅞
100 Con. Coal 42½	1900 do. 47¾
1000 West. Union 75⅞	1200 do. 47⅝
300 do. s10. 75⅜	300 do. 47¾
500 do. 75⅞	1800 do. 47½
3650 do. 76	1400 do. 47⅜
500 do. 75⅞	100 do. b3. 47⅞
400 do. b3. 76	100 do. 47⅝
1800 Pacific Mail 39⅜	1200 do. 47⅜
200 do. 39½	300 do. b3. 47⅝
300 do. 39⅝	300 do. 47½
700 do. 39¾	1900 do. 47⅜
800 do. 39⅞	4000 do. 47¼
100 do. b3. 39⅝	2200 do. 47⅜
2000 do. 39⅞	2700 do. 47¼
1000 Erie Railway 27⅜	2500 do. 47⅛
100 do. 27¼	100 do. 47
10 N. Y. C. & H. 102⅜	300 do. 47
300 Lake Shore 73⅞	25 Rock Island 104½
100 do. s10. 73¾	100 North-west. Pref. 58⅛
200 do. 74	100 do. 58
300 do. 73⅞	200 do. 57½
100 do. 73¾	300 do. 57⅝
100 do. 73⅞	200 St. Paul 35⅜
40 Pittsburg 91¾	700 do. 35⅞
600 North-western 45¼	100 do. 35¾
10 do. 45⅜	300 St. Paul Pref. 56½
200 do. 45⅜	300 Toledo & Wab. 14
900 do. 45½	400 do. 14⅛
25 do. 45¼	300 Ohio & Miss. 27⅛
200 do. 45⅜	100 do. s3. 27⅛
100 do. 45⅜	100 do. b3. 27⅛
900 do. s3. 45⅜	60 Long Island 50
425 do. 45¼	

WEDNESDAY, March 10—P. M.

There was no abatement in the excitement on the Stock Exchange at the opening to-day; in fact, the market presented a more animated appearance this morning than it did yesterday. There was a general improvement in prices early in the day, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the bear clique to cause a break in prices by forcing up rates for money and cash gold. The annual report of the Union Pacific Company published in THE TIMES of this morning, and which has placed the affairs of the road in so decidedly a favorable light before the public, gave an additional impetus to the advancing tendency of prices, and at the very opening of business large blocks of Union Pacific and other stocks were taken at the higher range.

The market opened amid considerable excitement, prices showing an advance of ¼@⅝ ₩ cent., as compared with yesterday's close. Union Pacific was the special feature in the early dealings, and after receding from 48 to 47¾, made a steady advance to 48⅞, the remainder of the list at the same time, moving up ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. North-west, common, rose from 45¼ to 46⅛. Western Union from 75⅝ to 76⅝, St. Paul, Common, from 35⅜ to 36⅜, Lake Shore from 73¾ to 74⅜, and Wabash from 14 to 14⅞. Pacific Mail ranged between 40 and 40½. Toward noon there was a reaction of ¼ to ¾ ₩ cent., but before the second call this was partially recovered. After that time the market evinced less strength, and prices yielded under sales to realize profits. Union Pacific gradually declined to 47, North-west Common touched 45¼, Western Union, 75⅞; Pacific Mail, 39⅝; Lake Shore, 73¾; St. Paul, 35¾, and Wabash, 14: North-west Preferred fell off from 59 to 57½; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 22½@22¾, and Hanibal and St. Joseph at 23¾@23⅞ for the Common. Investment shares were firm on a moderate business. The Western Union Directors met to-day and declared a quarterly dividend of *Two ₩ cent.*, payable April 15.

The money market during the greater portion of the day ruled steady at 4@6 ₩ cent. The bulk of business was done at 4@5 ₩ cent., and toward the close the rate dropped to 2@2½ ₩ cent., with the supply in excess of the demand. There is no change to report in commercial paper, and prime grades are still current at 4@6 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported an increase of £13,000 sterling by the Bank of England, on balance, to-day. The London market for securities was quiet and without important change in prices, consols for money closing at 93⅛; do. account, 93⅛@93¼; 1865s, old, 107⅞; 1867s, 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s, 103@103⅛; and new 5s, 103¼. The Sterling Exchange market was weak and unsettled by the scarcity and high rates of cash gold. The bankers reduced rates twice, the last time to $4 80 for 60 days' sterling, and $4 84 for demand. The selling rates were irregular, and very little business was done. At the close sales were generally at $4 79@$4 79½, and $4 83½. Gold was firmer and advanced from 115 to 115¼ on account of the demand and higher rates for cash gold, the screws having been applied with increased vigor by the clique to-day. Early in the day the lowest rate paid by borrowers was 5-64 per diem, and subsequently as high as ¼ per diem was exacted. At this point the market became considerably easier, and the rate quickly receded until loans were made free of interest. At the very close 1-32 was charged, doubtless for effect. Shipments of $274,000 gold coin were made to Havana yesterday afternoon.

In sympathy with higher gold and an improved demand, Government Bonds advanced slightly. 1881s (6s) sold at 120, 1867s at 119½. Currency 6s at 119@119¼, and 5s of 1881 at 114¾. Railroad Mortgages continue firm. The transactions in Union Pacific securities were on a larger scale than even on yesterday, and a further decided improvement in prices took place; sinking funds reaching 90½; firsts, 97, and land grants, 100¼. New-York Central firsts, coupon and registered, sold at 113¼ and 111 respectively. Harlem firsts sold at 110. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were firm at 82⅞@83. C., C. & I. C. firsts were weak, and declined to 58¼. State bonds were dull, Missouris alone being represented, with sales at 105 for 6s of 1878, and 97 for long 6s.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,690,623 46
Gold payments	2,245,282 69
Gold balance	49,542,363 02
Currency receipts	726,257 63
Currency payments	1,787,762 83
Currency balance	47,693,356 37
Customs	295,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,037,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	114⅝	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	119⅜	119½
American Gold	115	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 80@$4 80½	$4 79@$4 79½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104½	104¾
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39⅝
St. Paul Common	35½	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56½
Western Union	75½	76
Union Pacific	47½	47
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅞
Toledo and Wabash	14⅛	14⅛
North-western Common	45⅛	45¼
North-western Preferred	58⅜	57⅝
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅞	112
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	113	113
Erie	27½	27¼
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	27⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	129	129¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅜	565
Harlem	129¾	129¾	100
Erie	27⅝	27¼	2,800
Erie Preferred	43	43	100
Lake Shore	74⅜	73¾	8,500
Wabash	14⅞	14	6,700
North-western	46⅛	45¼	24,900
North-western Preferred	59	57½	1,400
Rock Island	105	104⅝	3,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜	35⅜	8,500
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref.	57	56½	800
Pittsburg	91¼	91¼	440
Del., Lack., and Western	112	112	412
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾	100
Union Pacific	48⅞	47	83,400
C., C. and I. Central	6	6	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23⅞	23¾	1,600
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27	6,300
Missouri Pacific	48	48	400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14½	14½	100
Western Union	76⅝	75⅝	34,600
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	22¾	22½	400
Pacific Mail	40½	39⅝	41,300
Consolidated Coal	42½	42½	200
Chicago, Burlington and Q.	107	107	150
Mariposa	5½	5½	200
Total sales			227,767

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅛	119⅜	5-20s, 1865, n., c.	118⅛	118⅝
6s, 1881, r.	119¼	119½	5-20s, 1867, r.	119	119⅛
6s, 1881, c.	120	120¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	119½	119⅝
5-20s, 1862, r.	116	116⅛	5-20s, 1868, r.	119	119½
5-20s, 1862, c.	116	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117¼	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117½	117¾	10-40s, c.	114	114¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	118⅜	118⅝	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114¾
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119¾	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114¾
5-20s, 1865, n., r.	118⅜	118⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $57,000 for interest and $52,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$58,763,000
Gold balances	2,331,192
Currency balances	3,047,778

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$81,861,901
Currency balances	4,390,138
Gold exchanges	1,825,674
Gold balances	493,790

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	105	..
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133¼	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¼	63⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43⅝
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19½	19⅝
Northern Central Railroad	33½	34
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	100¾	..

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,555 bales; gross, 3,696 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,450 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 248,860 bales.

GALVESTON, March 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 796 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,426 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 62,932 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,135 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,350 bales; sales, 532 bales; stock, 73,163 bales.

MOBILE, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 627 bales; gross, 629 bales; exports coastwise, 2,202 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 60,038 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 659 bales; exports to the Continent, 481 bales; stock, 36,433 bales.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE, MARCH 10.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, continued his argument. He cited various precedents to show the practice of the Senate had not been to seat Senators on a prima facie case. He next read from the report of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, made to the Senate in 1873, and argued that the McEnery—or fusion—ticket had a majority of 10,000 votes in the election of 1872. If Judge Durell had not interfered the McEnery Government would have been quickly organized and acquiesced in by the people. The President, in his Message, told Congress that but for the presence of the Army of the United States the Kellogg Government could not stand in Louisiana an hour. The Lynch board, which counted in Kellogg, never had any existence in law. It was abolished by the act of Nov. 20, 1872, even if it had a legal existence. It never had any vote before it to count, and therefore never ascertained that Kellogg was elected Governor. The De Ferrat Returning Board was the legal board, and had the vote before it. This board found that McEnery was elected. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] had declared the action of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was binding upon Congress. He [Mr. Merrimon] denied that it was. The power of the Senate to determine who was elected one of its members was absolute and could not be abridged by any national or State authority. In the leading decision of that court, quoted by the Senator from Indiana, it was plain that the court had no jurisdiction, and therefore the decision had no weight or effect whatever. It was manifest that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had conspired with the Kellogg Government to sustain, and uphold it. Some of the Judges of that court were under direct obligations to Kellogg. James F. Casey, in a telegram to the President dated Dec. 12, 1872, stated that the Supreme Court was known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government. How did Casey know the opinion of the court before the decision relied upon by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] was rendered? Every man having any sense of justice must acknowledge that any set of Judges giving their opinions on such questions in advance deserved to be impeached and turned out of office. He then referred to the resolution of the House of Representatives recognizing the Kellogg Government, and argued that the House had no right to pass that resolution. Where was the authority under the Constitution for the House to recognize any State Government? Neither could the Senate pass such a resolution. All the Senate could do was to say whether Pinchback should be admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana. He argued that the House had stultified itself by the passage of that resolution, as it had refused to seat members elected on the Kellogg ticket, and had seated members elected on the McEnery ticket. He denied that Kellogg was the *de facto* Governor of Louisiana, and read various authorities to show what constituted a *de facto* officer. Kellogg not being Governor *de facto* or Governor *de jure* was a mere naked usurper. He next spoke of the duties of the general Government under the guarantee clause of the Constitution, and said the President had erred in his course toward Louisiana. He [Mr. Merrimon] now asked that the President should correct his own error. If he would not do it, then it was the duty of Congress to do so. He had hoped that the President would rise above all party feeling, and all Presidents should be above party interests. The President, looking only to the Constitution, should correct his own error and spurn the bad men who have led him astray. If he [Mr. Merrimon] was a Republican, supporting the Administration, he would advise the President to correct his errors. Kellogg ought to be displaced by the President. If he would not do it then Congress should do it, and allow the lawful government of the State to take its place. For one, he was ready now to cast his vote against the admission of this applicant, and also to reverse the action of the President.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, took the floor, but, before proceeding with his argument, yielded for a motion for an executive session, and at 2 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 2:35 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. Commissioner Van Cott, who has entirely recovered from his recent illness, being present. Among the communications read by Secretary White was one from Mr. A. Villarroet, Corresponding Agent of the Second International Exposition of the Republic of Chili, requesting reports and statistics, and permission to visit and inspect the quarters of the department.

Chief Bates submitted a report showing that during the month ending Feb. 28, a total of 148 fires occurred, causing an estimated loss of $138,230. A comparison with the report for the corresponding month last year, when the number of fires was 100, and the estimated loss $280,451, speaks well for the increasing efficiency of the department in preventing extensive conflagrations. The following preamble and resolution relative to the awarding of the Bennett medal was adopted:

Whereas, The chief of the First Batalion, under date of June 26, 1874, states that Foreman William Mitchell, commanding Engine Company No. 10, rescued a man from the burning building No. 78 Pearl street, on the night of June 24, 1874, and ran great personal risk in so doing; and

Whereas, It appears from an examination of the roll of merit for the year 1874 that this was the only instance during the year of a rescue attended with personal risk; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and a copy of said report be transmitted to the Trustees of the Bennet fund with the recommendation to bestow the medal upon William Mitchell.

THE FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

The annual meeting of the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers was held yesterday at No. 164 Broadway. The report of the Secretary showed an active membership of 351, and a balance in the treasury of over $5,000. It was unanimously resolved to continue the organization during the ensuing year. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A series of propositions were adopted by the New-York Board of Underwriters on Feb. 17, one of which contemplated the abrogation of the compact with this board; and

Whereas, No official written communication of such action was made to the officers of this board; therefore,

Resolved, That while we express our astonishment at such want of ordinary courtesy on the part of the Board of Underwriters, we cheerfully concur in the abrogation of the compact between the two boards.

The following ticket was elected: President, Robert C. Rathbone; Vice President, James M. Bates; Secretary, Theodore Wehle; Treasurer, William Mulligan; Executive Committee: H. Mosenthal; George H. Norcross, A. L. Shaw, Joseph B. Falk, A. O. Wilcox, Andrew Wesson, Alfred E. Lewis; Finance Committee, J. Trumbull Smith, Horatio S. Brown, Charles A. Morford; Membership Committee: James M. Bates, Henry Honig, Charles B. Bostwick.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

Patrick Slavin, of Second avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, was assaulted and robbed of $25 on the 18th of September last, by four men who disappeared after the occurrence. Two of the men, named Broderick and O'Brien, were arrested in Harlem a short time since by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's Office, and lodged in the Tombs on a charge of highway robbery, but the principal offender, Charles Reilly, managed to elude the vigilance of the officers, and kept away from his usual haunts. Field and O'Connor, however, discovered that Reilly had shipped as fireman on board the Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon, but had subsequently been transferred to the steam-ship Acapulco. On the arrival of the Acapulco at this port yesterday, Reilly was arrested by the District Attorney's detectives, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

A LAW SUIT SETTLED BY PRAYERS.

They have in Ulster County, if we may credit the Syracuse *Courier*, a new and effectual way of settling legal difficulties, much to the disgust of the legal profession, who are in a fair way of being starved out. Nine suits were commenced there a few days ago, and the lawyers contemplated a profitable month. Court assembled, and one suit was called, the principals looking fierce, the witnesses interested and the lawyers smiling. Before the opening speech, with its usual vituperation and misconstruction, was finished, a good man, William Aley, appeared on the scene. He called the litigants aside, prayed with them long and earnestly, and did not leave them until they had shaken hands and made up.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The latest returns from New-Hampshire indicate a Republican gain of 2,800 votes as compared with the corresponding returns of last Spring. Eight towns are still to be heard from, but they cannot change the general result, which is as follows: CHENEY, the Republican candidate for Governor, will have a plurality of about 100 votes over his opponent, but as some 700 votes have been thrown away on the Prohibitionist candidate, CHENEY will fail of having an absolute majority, and the election of Governor will be thrown into the Legislature. As regards the upper branch of that body, the Republicans will certainly control five out of the twelve members, and in the lower branch the Republicans will have a certain majority of nine and a probable one of twelve. A majority on joint ballot is thus beyond all question, securing a Republican Governor and Republican State Government. In 1873, the Republicans carried the First and Second Congressional Districts and lost the Third. This year they have carried the Third, probably lost the First, and still claim the Second, though the latest returns by Associated Press give it to the Democrats. The vote in the State has been the largest ever polled.

A more hopeless case of incapacity for the conduct of public business has seldom been witnessed than in the proceedings of the Assembly over the Stevens contempt case. On Tuesday morning Mr. C. ADAMS STEVENS, the President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, mildly intimated to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation that they were "a set of frauds and thieves," and that they could only be allowed to examine the books of his company by allowing him to have in attendance a squad of Police to keep the committee from stealing the books. The committee reported to the Assembly, and the Assembly ordered Mr. STEVENS to be arrested and brought to the bar of the House. The prisoner—who is a large man—being produced by the Sergeant at Arms—who is a small man—the Assembly began to laugh, and continued to do so every time their attention was directed to the kind of custody in which the belligerent prisoner was held. The incident amused the House during most of the evening session on Tuesday, and perplexed it during the whole morning session yesterday. A few Republican members, who know something of parliamentary rule, endeavored to preserve some kind of intelligible order in the proceedings. The persistent efforts of Messrs. PRINCE, HUSTED and ALVORD failed, however, to prevent one of the most ridiculous jumbles of motions, rulings, and appeals which has ever been witnessed in any legislative body in this State. Finally, Mr. STEVENS was dismissed with a "reprimand," to the intense relief of the House whom he had defied. Speaker MCGUIRE is evidently more at home when acting as whip for JOHN KELLY on the floor of the Assembly than when ruling on ticklish points of parliamentary usage.

The *World* yesterday, commenting upon what we said the day before to the effect that the Republicans were gaining ground, replied:

> "THE TIMES thinks the gained ground is shown 'by various local elections for minor officials.' What THE TIMES means by 'various' it best knows, but the Republican gains have been so few as to afford even less ground for hope than for burial. But the effect of the 'various' successes 'can also be felt in the air.' It may be; it is possible that they can be felt nowhere else."

On the very same page, this droll paper was obliged to acknowledge the complete defeat of the Democrats in New-Hampshire. Is there anybody ever in the *World* office at night? It would not require very much trouble to prevent the "editorials" from flatly contradicting each other.

The Democratic papers generally are considerably taken aback by the defeat of their party in New-Hampshire. No doubt the *World* had its well-known flag and "rooster" all ready for its news columns, and doubtless they would have gone in if some intelligent compositor had not taken them out. The *Tribune* had also made ready to crow over the Republican Party, and when it was obliged by the news to report a victory for that party, it did it in its usual small vein of spite. It admitted that there were "indications" of a Republican success, and of a "*probable* defeat of the Democrats." In its headlines to its news it also told the story thus: "The Democrats confident that full returns will give them the Governor;" "The Republicans claim the Governor by a small majority," &c. School-boys have a good word for one of their number who acts in this sort of spirit. They call him a "sneak." And every observer of life must acknowledge that the beings thus described are very often found beyond the regions of the school-house.

Mr. FULLERTON is giving the readers of the Beecher trial some very pretty little bits of cross-examination. His management of the witness, HANNAH AUGUSTA MOORE, on Monday, was as clever a piece of work on the part of an advocate as any that has been witnessed during these proceedings. HANNAH AUGUSTA, like all the people connected with the case, seems to be an eccentric personage, and she evidently liked to hear herself talk. Mr. FULLERTON, however, knew how to deal with her, as well as with Mr. TRACY afterward, who tried, in his re-examination, to make the woman say more than was proper. Mr. TRACY invariably comes out second best in these encounters—perhaps because he does not happen to have all the questions and answers, and all Mr. FULLERTON'S objections, and all his (TRACY'S) replies to *them*, properly written out beforehand. When once a lawyer has taught himself to rely on his manuscript for what he intends to say in court, he resembles a boy who is taught to swim with corks. Take away the corks, and he flops over head-and-heels directly. Mr. FULLERTON should give Mr. TRACY twenty-four hours' notice of any remark or objection which he means to make, and then they would both start fair—for the moment.

In the case of the Duane street church disaster, the Coroner's jury have rendered a divided verdict. A majority of the jurors find that the Chiefs of the Fire Department are censurable for not having the walls of the Shaw building, adjoining the church, thrown down after the fire. Further, the Department of Buildings is accused of violation of duty in allowing the walls to remain forty-four days in a dangerous and unsafe condition; and the architect of said building, put in charge thereof by the owner, is said to have erred in judgment in not taking additional precautions to secure the wall. Two jurors find that the deaths in the church resulted from wounds received during the panic which followed after the fall of the wall; and they say that the Chiefs of the Fire Department and Building Department, and the architect above named, merely erred in judging the wall to be sufficiently safe; but that the contractor of the Shaw building was guilty of gross negligence, and that the construction of the interior of the church caused the sacrifice of life. One juror concurs in the verdict of the majority, but adds that the interior plan of the church calls for severe censure. This is not a satisfactory conclusion of the matter. The majority censure certain officials; a minority mildly criticise the officials, but condemn the plan of the church; and one juror compromises with both the other divisions. We do not see that anything practical has come out of the inquest unless the recommendation for more legislation on the general subject is practical. What people really want to know is whether existing laws were enforced and obeyed. If they were not, who is to blame?

As a result of a new compromise between parties in France, we have another scheme for a Cabinet. M. BUFFET takes the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior, replacing the Duke D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, who is not down on the new list. The rest of the Cabinet is substantially the same as that announced a few days ago. In the present condition of French politics, it is impossible to say how long this latest combination may endure. The Left made a concession in the original nomination of an Orleanist Duke to the important and influential place of Minister of the Interior. They have gained nothing by the substitution of the equally pronounced Orleanist President of the Assembly for D'AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER. But the Republicans are just now more solicitous for the formal recognition of the Republic than about the *personnel* of MACMAHON'S Cabinet.

The bearing of the recent amendments to the State Constitution upon appropriations in aid of private charitable institutions has been the subject of somewhat anxious discussion. Section 11 of Article VIII. explicitly declares that "no county, city, town, or village, shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual association or corporation." This, however, does not prevent the local authority from making "such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law." It will be seen that the entire question turns upon the meaning which should be attached to the word "poor." It was pointed out by gentlemen who had a share in drafting the amendment in question that it would be absurd to accept as the poor whom the people could be taxed to support any class of beneficiaries to whom the managers of private charities might choose to open their doors. The State must step in to define who are the "poor" within the meaning of the Constitution, or the question must be turned over to the courts. A bill introduced by Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL, for the purpose of meeting this difficulty, has just been passed to a third reading in the Assembly. It provides for the continuance of grants to private charities heretofore authorized, and defines the "poor" to mean "all foundlings, orphans, prostitutes, and juvenile delinquents committed or cared for in or by any reformatory institution, persons who are supported, relieved, or cared for gratuitously in or by any charitable institution for the care, relief or instruction of idiots, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, the ruptured or crippled, the destitute, friendless or infirm, or the children of volunteers dying in the late civil war, who would otherwise become a charge upon their respective counties." The definition is certainly comprehensive enough, but it only solves one question by raising another; who are to be the judges of whether the members of any of these classes at present sheltered in private institutions would, if deprived of public support there, become legally "a charge upon their respective counties?"

If the bill leaves still unsettled the question of how local authorities can legally delegate their duty to discriminate as to who are the paupers who must be supported out of the public Treasury, it does not attempt to answer at all the question of what is to be done with the grants to so-called corporate schools. In New-York these amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars a year, and though, we believe, included in the appropriations to the Board of Education for 1875, their payment would seem to be prohibited by the amended Constitution. The Legislature must show rather more intelligence in dealing with this subject if it is to be kept out of the courts, though probably the best way of setting all disputed points finally at rest would be by means of an amicable suit carried up to the Court of Appeals. The provision of the bill appropriating the Excise moneys of the City for the benefit of private charities has been stricken out, so that this fund will probably revert to the use of the Municipal Treasury.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

On Tuesday we ventured to state that the Republicans were quietly gaining ground in the country—a fact which every close observer of public opinion must have already discovered. The elections in New-Hampshire, assuring us as they do a Republican Governor and Legislature, are sufficiently decided to confirm the conclusions referred to. There has been a great change in our favor, and it has followed on the heels of a certain degree of party demoralization, inseparable from a series of defeats last Fall. We had nothing particularly calculated to help us in New-Hampshire. None of the great speakers of the party went there, while on the other hand, the Democrats were very active, and sent men and money as fast as demands were made for them. That we have prevented a Democratic victory is in itself a great thing. And we do not doubt that it is a foretoken of better things to come.

If this success is viewed in a right spirit, and is made use of in the right manner, it cannot fail to accomplish a great deal of good for the Republican Party. It should, in the first place, lead to that unity which is now the urgent need of the party, and which has been so long lacking in our councils. Since the last Presidential election, there has been more or less bickering going on, with or without cause. The Administration has lost many of its supporters, and gained very few in exchange. As to how this result may have been brought about, opinions may differ; but as to the fact itself there cannot be room for doubt. Moreover, it is not a slight disadvantage to the party that the Administration should so constantly be putting forward, or seem to be putting forward, "feelers" on public questions which are to the last degree rash and dangerous. For instance, the MURTAGH paper, at Washington—which undoubtedly lives on the very breath of the White House, and on nothing else, except occasional swindling "contracts"—has repeatedly advised the public to take into their favorable consideration the "third-term" idea. This injures Gen. GRANT, and injures the party also. Again, the same mischievous "organ" declared the other day that the "Force bill" was "required to preserve to the Republican Party the electoral votes of the Southern States," an admission which it is, using mild language to say, could only have proceeded from a scoundrel. And yet there are some people who *will* hold the Administration responsible for it—most unjustly, as we cannot but believe, but still inevitably, because on previous occasions Congressman T. C. PLATT and others have caused it to be understood that they were expressing the views of the admstration in this very sheet. You cannot use an "organ" one day, and pretend that you are not responsible for what it says the next. All such circumstances as these are a great injury to the party; and should be somehow brought to an end. As for the third-term cry, the best way to stop that would be for the President himself to disclaim all intention of being a candidate again. It may not be "usual" to take that course, but neither is the agitation on the subject usual. Exceptional cases require to be exceptionally treated. There is no one thing in the world which would do so much to restore union to the Republican Party to-day, or do more to insure its success next year, than a letter of half a dozen lines from Gen. GRANT, saying that under no circumstances would he become a candidate for his present office a third time. He would only follow out the precedent which he set himself, before his first nomination, in writing a letter of this kind. He may not be disposed to do this, but the head of a party should occasionally be willing to surrender his own wishes to the reasonable demands and manifest interests of his followers.

Whatever may be done, or left undone, on this subject, we have no doubt that the Republicans will from this time onward gather up their strength carefully for the great contest before them. The party has abundant vitality in it. The people are by no means disposed to abandon it, although last Fall they gave it a broad hint that it would do well to get out of the rut in which it had been moving backward and forward. Since then the Democrats have been showing their hands, if only through the medium of their newspapers. It seems perfectly clear that the people do not like what they see there. If, now, our own party will pursue a policy of wisdom, justice, and liberality, and bring forward some men who are on a level with the wants of the age, we shall regain all our lost ground, and securely hold what we now possess. We can win next year if the obstacles to success which we have ourselves called into existence are removed from our path.

CAUCUS AND PARTY.

The attitude of Senator CHRISTIANCY and some of the other new Senators, upon the question of the legislative caucus revives attention to the recent discussion of the subject by Senators SPRAGUE and ANTHONY. Just before the expiration of his term, Mr. SPRAGUE, after nearly twelve years' association with the Republican majority in the Senate, protested against the caucus. In December, the Senate had the Currency bill before it, and a caucus of the Republican Senators was called to consider it. Mr. SPRAGUE disagreed with the majority of those present and formally withdrew, giving his reasons in a long letter. Generally, he said that "Finance, to the outward life of man, is what his passions are to his inner life." And specie payments, he contended, is a disguise of the money power, "the same as the man who hides the excessive action of his passions from the public eye." Specifically, he added that he could not approve of the action of the Senate caucus on the Currency bill, and he could not remain in that organization, because, as he understood it, "a Senator must submit his private convictions on public questions, and repudiate his past political acts when a majority vote of the caucus antagonizes them." In other words, he said, a Senator must vote as the caucus directs, whatever might be his convictions, or go out of the party. We are aware that this is the old-fashioned Democratic doctrine, of which Mr. SPRAGUE speaks with asperity. But it never was Republican theory or practice.

Senator ANTHONY was instructed by the caucus to reply to his colleague. Mr. ANTHONY says that the question of obligation was raised by a new Senator, who asked, while this same bill was before the caucus, if he should be expected to vote for it in the Senate, notwithstanding he had voted against it in the caucus. The immediate reply from several voices was "No." The Senator in charge of the bill explained that it never had been the practice of the Republican caucus to require the subordination of individual opinion to that of the majority. The presiding officer reiterated this for the better understanding of new Senators, adding that no Senator was expected to surrender even his judgment upon matters of expediency. This certainly ought to be conclusive; and it is especially authoritative, coming as it does from a Senator who personally knows what has been the practice of the Republican caucus of the Senate for several years.

The obvious use of a caucus is for consultation and exchange of views. A vote of a legislative caucus is not binding upon its members, but it decides how many of those present are in favor of a certain course. A member of a caucus is not expected to vote one way in it and another way outside of it. When the "Force bill" was in the Republican House caucus, it was opposed by members who did not vote for it on its passage. We do not understand that they thereby ceased to be Republicans, any more than that the action of those who voted for it committed the minority of their colleagues, or the Republican Party, to their associated responsibility. There must be some concert of opinion and action among members of the same party in any legislative body. Nobody can blame the minority in the House for holding a caucus to decide on the parliamentary tactics to which they may resort in order to delay or defeat a bill to which they are opposed. Why is a caucus of the majority objectionable when it meets to devise means to meet the opposition? But when a caucus, or a convention, takes away a man's right of private judgment, it becomes an instrument of oppression; it cannot long live. The Republican Party, as a body, has steadfastly stood by the right of private judgment; on that single issue it has repeatedly won its brightest victories.

We are aware that this is incomprehensible to the ordinary Democrat. He cannot understand why a measure agreed upon in a caucus is not necessarily a party measure, nor why a member of the party who does not support it is not a "bolter." Some hidebound Democratic partisans of this sort seemed to think that because the "Force bill" received a majority of votes in caucus it was made a party measure. It was not approved by the Republicans of the country, nor by all of those in the House, and it is an impertinence to say that it would have been accepted by the Republicans in the Senate. Of course, this is not the Democratic way of doing things. It never was. Not long ago a Republican legislative caucus in Connecticut nominated a well-known member of their party for United States Senator. Some of the members of that caucus, for private reasons, refused to support the nominee. They combined with the Democratic minority in the Legislature, and elected Mr. FERRY to the Senate. Of course, the Democrats, who ever have a narrow vision, claimed the new Senator and the Republicans who had voted for him. But when Senator FERRY was addressed on the subject of the Democratic nomination for President, about that time, he called it "midsummer madness." We do not recollect that the Democrats have "claimed" Senator FERRY since that time; and we never heard that the Republicans who voted for him were read out of the party. Several new members of the Senate have come in under almost precisely similar circumstances as those which sent Mr. FERRY. We do not hear that their election has "split" the Republican Party in their several States. They were chosen in defiance of caucus. They go cordially into the Republican caucus of the Senate because their very election is the best evidence of the freedom and toleration which prevails within the lines of the Republican Party. Mr. CHRISTIANCY, for example, finds the Republican Senators more fully in harmony with him than those on the opposite side of the chamber. It was to be expected that he should. But in uniting with them in caucus he does not surrender the right of private judgment upon matters coming before the Senate. Nobody asks it of him. Nor would it be just for a Senator to deprive the caucus of the benefit of his counsels because he could not always agree with a majority of its members. As Republicans we have fought too long for freedom of opinion within the party lines to be prepared to surrender it now.

THE NEW FRENCH TRAGEDY.

Everything comes to the man who waits—especially in Paris. WAGNER waited half a generation before the Directorate of the Grand Opera could be induced to bring out "Tannhaüser," and M. DE BORNIER has waited eleven years before getting one of his tragedies produced at the Théâtre Français. We say "one," because M. DE BORNIER has quite a number of fine old-fashioned five-act classical dramas laid away in his desk, awaiting a revolution in the artistic taste of Paris. Judging from the amazing success of the new piece, the dramatic world will probably hear more of M. DE BORNIER. It is just thirty years ago, since the learned Librarian of the Arsenal submitted his first five-act drama to the management of the national theatre. Since that time he has earned a good deal of literary fame and has been able to get the Parisian public to take a slight dose of the classic drama in the shape of his two-act tragedy of "Agamemnon." But on the whole, M. DE BORNIER has remained among the ranks of dramatists whose works were half a century behind the taste of the time.

M. DE BORNIER has seen the romanticism which displaced the classic school give way in turn to the social drama of SARDOU, FEUILLET, and DUMAS, *fils*. He has lived, moreover, to see the "heroic" age of dramatic taste come round again; and to find a public, sated with the ringing of interminable changes upon the breaking of the seventh commandment, turn with a feeling of genuine relief to CORNEILLE, RACINE, and MOLIERE. M. DE BORNIER has been able to seize the fortunate moment when it is once more "the fashion" to crowd the Français and applaud the legitimate drama. His "La Fille de Roland" is the dramatic success of the season, and yet it has five long and not very exciting acts, is written in verse, and deals with the age of CHARLEMAGNE! The familiarity even of the educated portion of the Parisian public with Roland is probably about as great as that of the ordinary American reader who has stumbled over his name in "Marmion," and associates him with "the blast of that dread horn" which awakened the Fontarabian echoes

> "When Roland brave and Olivier,
> And many a paladin and peer,
> On Roncesvalles died."

The fact that the semi-mythical Roland never had a daughter, will, therefore, be as easily overlooked as the other modern inventions of the dramatist, who makes his heroine talk about her love in a way that would have been thought very forward and unmaidenly in the ninth century. But the anachronisms in sentiment and action with which the play seems to abound are of less consequence than its great recommendation of appealing to a pure and elevated taste, and of owing its success entirely to a perception of its high literary merits, to its embodiment of ennobling passion, the simple pathos of its situations, and the heroic motives which animate its leading characters. It is a healthier moral symptom to find the fashion and the culture of the French capital hanging spellbound over the well-turned couplets of the "Fille de Roland" than literally getting their stomachs turned over the dying contortions of the heroine of the "Sphinx." The morbid social studies of the recent French drama were certainly as detrimental to sound taste as to elevated morality. The mood of the Parisian public to which M. DE BORNIER owes his elevation to the highest pinnacle of dramatic fame, may not last long, but it is a very good thing while it lasts.

As we have suffered from the importation of the nastiness of the French stage, it is natural to inquire whether we are not likely to profit from the period of devotion to the legitimate drama which seems to have fairly begun? We may feel the reflex influence of the heroic revival, but we are not likely to witness in an English dress any of the masterpieces which we may fairly expect the next few years to bring to light. The exquisite polish of the versification of "La Fille de Roland," about which the critics are in raptures, would vanish in translation. None but a French audience, moreover, could go into raptures over, or even detect, the patriotic allusions which have been discovered in the piece. When M. DE BORNIER made *Charlemagne* say, "When glory has departed, it remains only for Kings to die," he could not have had in his mind the imperial fugitive from Sedan, because that personage was then in very secure possession of the Tuileries. Yet the allusion seems to be nightly the occasion of "three salvoes of applause." The same outburst occurs when the fate of the famous sword, *Durandal*, which *Roland* left on the fatal field of Roncevaux, is compared with that of its mate, *Joyeuse*, which still hung at the side of *Charlemagne*. "Yet France, waiting some brighter fate, loves with the same love *Joyeuse* and *Durandal*." These lines were written long before the fatal campaign of 1870, and when the mention of Alsace was more calculated to raise a smile than an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm. But like the many allusions to the varying fortunes of the conflict between Frank and Saracen, with which the play abounds, the lines are stamped with a meaning which their author never dreamed of. And this is but another illustration of the dominant mood of a people keenly alive to the completeness of their military disasters, and whose fixed determination to obliterate the shame of defeat helps to make the fortune of a dramatist, as obviously as it unsettles the political equilibrium of Europe.

BAITS FOR THE UNWARY.

An official notice has been issued by the Emigration Commissioners of Great Britain, acting under immediate orders from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, warning intending emigrants from proceeding to Brazil. The reasons for this almost exceptional action on the part of the English Government are such as may at any time occur in the case of other countries besides Brazil, and although we do not apprehend a frequent repetition of them, the incident is one which should not pass unnoticed. The Governments of Brazil and of some of the South American Republics have, for two or three years past, been making strenuous efforts to obtain a supply of labor either from Europe or from the United States. To that end they have represented the advantages of their respective countries in glowing colors, and they have made promises which, if genuine, ought to have proved a strong attraction. To some extent the purpose was served. Families and single men and women migrated from here and from across the Atlantic to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and in less numbers to other places in South America, but only to find all their expectations disappointed. Their anticipations as to soil, climate, and the demand for labor were not realized. The promises that had sounded so well were not fulfilled, and, in place of the hearty welcome that they had been told to look forward to, they found themselves surrounded with a populace prejudiced against their nationalities, and a state of public opinion which was neither liberal nor tolerant. In this predicament as many as were able returned home. Many died of disease or starvation, and the few who were compelled to remain have sincerely deplored the day when they left their native land.

In the case of Brazil, the Government of that country promised free grants of land to emigrants who would settle upon them, together with assistance in cultivation. It induced some two thousand persons to go to Rio. But no grants were ever made, and although three years have elapsed since the offer was first put forward, and notwithstanding the efforts of some of the foreign Ministers in Brazil, not any assistance has yet been given by the Government in any way to relieve the few families that were obliged to stay in the country. Yet, in face of this breach of faith, a new scheme for drawing a foreign population has been devised. A new settlement is proposed. It is described as in one of the richest districts where, in a few months, crops can be gathered from virgin soil, and where there is a convenient market for all the produce that can be grown. Besides which, a tramway is to be constructed "immediately" to effect a ready communication with the capital. Such is the inducement offered. But on investigation it turns out that the place chosen for the settlement is sixty-two miles from the provincial town, and not less than 114 miles from the port, from which the City of Rio can be reached only after a voyage of forty hours more by steam-boat. There is at present no means of communication from the place of the settlement to either town, and experience has shown that the "immediate" construction of a hundred miles of railroad in South America is rather a vague project. Under all these circumstances, it seems that the British Government is perfectly justified in the course it has pursued, and the warning is one which others besides British subjects may, perhaps, usefully take into consideration.

But there is something more to be derived from all this. If Brazil and the Argentine Republic had kept good faith with their immigrants, it is tolerably certain that they would have succeeded in attracting a very useful stream of population. There is no reason why they should not. South America is wanting in many of the advantages which take emigrants to other places, but this could be counterbalanced by artificial conditions of a favorable character. Where, however, those conditions come short of fulfillment, more harm is done than if they had never existed. It is that very danger which this country has to fear. We owe very much to immigration. It has been to the United States a source of population and of wealth. But last year witnessed a great falling off in the number of immigrants, and the fact was undoubtedly due to the condition of the labor market, and to the statements made by persons who had returned, disappointed, to Europe. Agents are now busy striving to induce laborers and others in Great Britain and elsewhere to come to America. What may we not suffer from their too great zeal? If they are successful, and the persons they send out to us are disappointed, we shall find the main stream of emigration turned elsewhere, so that when we want it we may not be able to get it. The labor market here is, for the moment, well supplied in most branches. Everywhere we hear of people out of employment and anxious to do anything that will bring them a livelihood. While this state of things lasts is it wise to try and force a current of more labor into the country? We think not. It would be better to leave emigration for a time to take its own course, uninfluenced in any way, and then, when employment becomes more general, which we hope will not be long, the country may reasonably expect to receive all the foreign population that it needs.

NOMINATIONS, CONFIRMATIONS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: William A. Purrington, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Pension Agents—Edward E. Small, at Bangor, Me.; Benjamin F. Brigant, at La Crosse, Wis.; Charles H. Belvin, at Raleigh, N. C.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—A. J. Ransier, Second District of South Carolina; Howard Knowles, Fifth District of Illinois.

Postmasters—W. T. Maxwell, at Creston, Iowa; J. J. Mathews, at Lyons, Iowa; J. W. Ferguson, at Neillsville, Wis.; L. T. Fisher, at Sparta, Wis.; Charles Seymour, at La Crosse, Wis.; A. M. Patterson, at Crestline, Ohio; J. S. Hull, at New-Philadelphia, Ohio; Thomas Hammond, at McConnellsville, Ohio; V. B. Smith, at Middleport, Ohio; Mrs. M. F. Low, at Xenia, Ohio; James Mulineaux, at Gallipolis, Ohio; A. S. McClure, at Wooster, Ohio; J. G. Bridgman, at Canton, Ill.; H. A. Patterson, at Janesville, Wis.; G. C. Crawford, at Brunswick, Me.; B. F. Hamilton, at Biddeford, Me.; J. J. Martin, at Montgomery, Ala.; Alonzo Webster, at Orangeburg, S. C.

Army.—Capt. Samuel N. Benjamin, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major; Majors William D. Whipple and Chauncey McKeever, to be Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Lieut. Col. James B. Fry to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel. [Note.—The three promotions last named are confirmed, with the understanding that the rank is to be determined by date of appointment, and not the date of the vacancy or promotion.] Second Lieuts. R. H. Patterson, C. L. Best, Jr., George W. Dishler, D. R. Burnham, George M. Love, Charles C. Morrison, and H. P. Kingsbury, to be First Lieutenants in the Army.

First Lieuts. William Harper, Jr., W. E. Van Reed, Chandler P. Eakin, and Joseph P. Sanger, to be Captains in the Army.

Capt. William Silvey to be Major; William H. Tiffany, from at large; F. S. Calhoun, of Ohio; and George L. Rousseau, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenants in the Army.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: J. Burnham Kinsmore, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, and Capt. John C. Beaumont, to be Commodore in the United States Navy.

Jasper M. Johnson is appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the Third District of Ohio, and John F. Goddard for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

Alexander H. White, ex-member of Congress from Alabama, has been appointed by the Attorney General to superintend prosecutions against violators of the laws of the United States in the South, an appropriation of $5,000 for that purpose having recently been made by Congress.

THE TAX ON MEDICINES.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE—OFFICINAL AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided with reference to the tax upon medicines under the law of Feb. 8, 1875, that two classes heretofore held to be liable to the stamp tax, are conditionally exempted: First—Official medicines, or medicines made and compounded according to formulas published in authorized standard medical authorities, but which have heretofore been put up in a style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicines in general. Second—Medicines unofficinal, or made and compounded according to unpublished formulas. In the first of these cases the condition on which the exemption is made to depend is that the formula shall be published on the label, and the Dispensatory or Pharmacopeia or *Pharmaceutical Journal* or other standard medical authority where such formula is published shall be distinctly referred to on the label. In the second case no proprietorship must be claimed, and to remove all semblance of any claim to proprietorship, or claim to have any private formula or occult secret or art for making or preparing the same, the maker or compounder must publish on his labels the exact formula which he uses, so that the medicinal article may be free and open to the trade, if they see fit to make or compound the same article. The formulas in all cases must be published in form and in manner, and indicated by such weights and measures as are generally adopted in the standard medical authorities.

CANADA.

PROPOSED PACIFIC RAILWAY — THE NEW TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL BILLS.

OTTAWA, March 10.—Mr. Dewdney, member for Yale, British Columbia, has introduced a bill to incorporate a company to build a Pacific Railway from Red River to the Pacific coast by private enterprise. The corporators are nearly all British Columbians, and the subscribed capital will be $10,000,000 in $100 shares.

A long debate took place in the Senate last night on the Electric and Marine Telegraph bill. After considerable discussion and opposition the debate was adjourned.

The clause in the new Postal bill, providing for the detention of letters containing remittances, has been struck out. It seemed repugnant to the general feeling of the House that any one should have authority to open letters and say whether money therein was obtained by fraud or not. Sir John A. Macdonald remarked, when speaking on this question, that nothing should interfere with the sacredness of the mail-bag or its contents.

THE RETURNING FRENCH CANADIANS.

QUEBEC, March 10.—C. H. Hoilt, of Fall River, Mass., is here arranging for a settlement of Government land in the vicinity of Sherbrooke for about 300 French Canadian families who intend returning to Canada this Spring.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH BILL.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The Marine Telegraph bill passed its second reading in the Senate this afternoon, and was referred to a committee.

CHILDREN AND THE CLIMATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "H." in to-day's TIMES has the right idea of clothing, sleeping, feeding, and exercising children. Supporting her statement, I would say that my two little girls, aged three and a half and four and a half years, have been out every day this Winter that it has not actually stormed, averaging ninety per cent. of the time. Their dress being flannel underclothing and skirts, and woolen dresses, their food consisting largely of oat-meal and wheaten grits, &c., morning and evening, having dinner by the middle of the day, and being asleep by 7 o'clock, awaking at 6 next morning.

With their sleigh they have been in Gramercy Park every time nearly that they were out, and have had as much enjoyment there as at any season of the year, and to-day they are as hearty and stout and heavy as any children of their age in this or any other city, and far more so than "country" children.

This is due greatly to their food and sleep, as well as to the open-air exercise, these being the main points that are so much neglected by parents. M.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

THE DEATH OF SIR CHARLES LYELL.

The London *Times* of Feb. 27 has the following: Last evening Dr. Hardwicke, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest at No. 73 Harley street, Cavendish square, respecting the death of Sir Charles Lyell, aged seventy-seven, which was accelerated by a fall down stairs. The Coroner's officer, Mr. C. Stevenson, stated that the jury would not be able to view the body, the coffin being soldered down. Addressing Dr. Clarke, the Coroner said there was a report that the deceased fell down stairs, and that death was accelerated by the accident. He could not see why an inquest should not be held on a rich man as well as a poor one. It would be nothing less than a great scandal on the Coroner's Court if he allowed this case to pass. The best thing they could do was to adjourn the case for a short time, and have the coffin opened, as it was highly important the jury should see the body. The Coroner's officer then left to fetch an undertaker to open the coffin. The Coroner said that to save time they might take the evidence and see the body afterward. Dr. Andrew Clarke, F. R. C. S., and physician to the London Hospital, living at No. 16 Cavendish square, stated that he had been called in to see Sir Charles some time ago, and during the Autumn months. He was then suffering from disorder of the brain. On or about the 9th of December, in coming down stairs, the deceased slipped and fell. He was called in soon afterward, and found that the deceased was suffering from a severe contusion over the right eye, and a slight dislocation of the left thumb. He requested the family to send for Sir James Paget and Dr. Cassidy, which was done. Witness, in company with these medical men, visited the deceased from time to time. Signs of vertigo gradually increased, and the deceased fell into a semi-conscious state. A month or three weeks ago the deceased had a seizure of epilepsy. The cause of death was from meningitis, with an effusion of serum on the brain, accelerated by the fall down stairs. James Moss, the butler, said that on the 9th of December last, returning home between 5 and 6 o'clock, he was informed by the maid that Sir Charles had fallen down stairs. He found the deceased sitting in a chair having a bruise on the forehead. He helped him to bed. Miss Mary Ann Lyell, sister to the deceased, stated that recently his sight got worse; on the 9th of December last she heard him cry out, and saw he had fallen down about ten stone steps. By the Coroner—She could not say that the death of the deceased was accelerated by his falling down stairs; the stairs were rather steep. Mr. W. Z. Morgan, Jr., of the firm of Morgan & Co., funeral furnishers, No. 6 Great Portland street, here unscrewed the outer coffin, which was of polished oak, bearing the following inscription: "Charles Lyell, Baronet, died 22d February, 1875, aged 77 years." He afterward forced open the leaden lid a little way so as to enable the jury to see a part of the face of the deceased. The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased expired from meningitis with an effusion of serum on the brain, accelerated by a fall down stairs."

THE FUNERAL OF COROT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs Feb. 26: Corot, the eminent historical and landscape painter, was buried yesterday at Père Lachaise. Upward of 6,000 people and fifty carriages formed the funeral procession. At the Church of St. Eugène, where mass was celebrated previous to the actual interment, a strange and unusual tumult occurred. Contrary to custom, the Abbé Duclos commenced a funeral sermon in which he condemned the newspapers for ignoring the fact that the deceased died a good Catholic. He was greeted with cries of "Enough, enough!" To add to the excitement a woman, afterward identified as a monomaniac, loudly declared that she would not have her relative Corot calumniated. Such a tumult ensued that the Abbé had to leave the pulpit. The mad woman, who is well known to the clergy of the church, and has a mania for frequenting marriages and funerals, was afterward arrested by a policeman, and will probably be sent to an asylum.

ALBANY.

THE CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY A FARCE.

A THREE-HOURS DISCUSSION—THE PRISONER ADMITS HIS CONTEMPT AND IS FINALLY REPRIMANDED FOR "ALLEGED" CONTEMPT—POSITION OF MEMBERS AS INTERESTED PROSECUTORS—THE CITY INTEREST BILL—THE SAVINGS BANK BILL IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

The Assembly occupied a session of three hours and a quarter to-day in the consideration, discussion, and final disposition of the matter of the alleged contempt of C. Adams Stevens, Acting President of the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company, and ended their labors by directing that the Speaker simply reprimand him, after which he was released from custody. Throughout the proceedings it was very apparent that there were members on the floor of the House who were determined to put Mr. Stevens to the severest straits within their power, and that there were also members on the floor whose connection with this movement against the Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company is open to very grave suspicion, and who were to be protected at all hazards. The first question that came up in the proceedings was one that permeated the whole debate which ensued, and on which all the struggle was made to prevent any exposure of the position of two members of the Assembly, Messrs. Vosburgh, of Albany, and Christopher, of Putnam, in relation to the bridge project. The interests of both of these gentlemen, who are engaged in river steamboat and towing enterprises, are, to some extent, prejudiced by the bridge movement. They have opposed it for a long time past, and have been supported by powerful local influence. Since these gentlemen were elected to the Assembly they have appeared in a proceeding by injunction to restrain the Bridge Company from locating the western terminus of the bridge at a certain point in the City of Albany, and made affidavits in support of the motion for injunction. Now, as members of the House, they are both also members of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a resolution calling for this investigation of the company's affairs is referred to this committee. The committee in turn refers the matter to a subcommittee of its own body, of which Mr. Vosburgh is made Chairman, and, as has been apparent in this contempt proceeding, the machinery of the Legislature is brought to bear directly in aid of one of two parties engaged in a contest for supremacy in an important commercial enterprise. Mr. Stevens' reputation here, in certain quarters, is not altogether odorous, it is true, but the principle, if wrong, embodied in this crusade, is none the less dangerous and unjust on that account.

From the moment the proceedings were instituted yesterday against Mr. Stevens, it was apparent that the parties who had undertaken its management were entirely ignorant of the forms of procedure. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, was most prominent in his efforts to assert the dignity of the House, and made probably not less than a hundred points of order and objections, nearly every one of which bore hard against the House and were sustained by the Speaker. Gen. Husted, Mr. Prince, and Mr. Davis made repeated efforts to straighten out the tangle of parliamentary intricacies, in which affairs became involved, and twice Mr. Prince appealed from the Speaker's decision, but after discussion concluded not to press his appeals to a vote. Mr. A. J. Colvin, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Stevens, made a strong, and what, under judicial consideration, would probably be deemed a valid objection to the right and authority of the committee to demand the books and papers of the company, the refusal to comply with which was alleged as one of the elements of Mr. Stevens' contempt. His efforts to get before the House the facts in relation to the private interests of Messrs. Vosburgh and Christopher were strenuously opposed by Gov. Alvord, on the ground that the House could not admit of aspersions against the reputation or motives of its own members who had been discharging a duty, and had made this report charging contempt upon their official oaths. When the hearing and debate were closed, Mr. Alvord introduced a resolution adjudging Mr. Stevens not purged of the contempt of which he had been charged, and ordering that he be committed to jail until the further order of this House. Mr. Burtis, of Kings, offered an amendment, providing that the accused be brought before the bar of the House and that, for the "alleged contempt" of which he had been found guilty, he be publicly reprimanded and censured by the Speaker. The yeas and nays were called for, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 82 yeas to 32 nays. On a subsequent *viva voce* vote the resolution was adopted. Mr. Stevens was called to the bar, reprimanded briefly, released from arrest, and the farce was ended. One or two of the members, among them Gen. Husted, voted "no" on the amendment offered by Mr. Burtis, solely on the ground that the word "alleged" was a stultification of the finding of guilty which had been adjudged by the House, and which the prisoner admitted to be true in his replies as to the use of the improper language before the subcommittee.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE DAILY BALANCES.

The Senate spent most of this morning discussing the bill which has already passed the Assembly, and which allows the Mayor and Chamberlain to use unlimited discretion as to what banks they will deposit the City money in, and what rates of interest the City shall receive on its daily balances. This was the effect of the bill as it passed the Assembly, but the Senate Committee on Cities reported the bill with the amendment that the officers named should only deposit in banks which would agree to pay into the City Treasury interest at the rate of not less than three per cent. per annum on all money received from the City. However the bill may be voted upon, the amendment was discussed strictly as a party measure—that is to say, all the Democrats who spoke favored the bill, and the Republicans as generally opposed it. After considerable discussion the Committee of the Whole, upon rising, merely reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. As far as the probabilities can now be forecasted it is reasonably certain that the bill can only pass in its amended form.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

This discussion was supplemented by a brief debate upon Senator Wood's General Savings Bank bill, the principal point touched upon being whether it is advisable to give depositors any interest in the surplus fund. It was suggested by Senator Laning that the surplus could not be distributed in the form of a dividend, because depositors were in no sense stockholders, but Senator Wood pointed out that the distribution could easily be made by merely giving a higher rate of interest to those who were depositors when the surplus was earned. The discussion was such a brief one that no decision was reached upon the point, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Of the remaining business transacted by the Senate the only points requiring notice are the confirmation in executive session of the Governor's appointment of James McQuade to be Quarantine Commissioner in place of John D. Van Buren, resigned, and the resolution that the third of the Tilden-O'Conor bills for the prosecution of official peculators should be considered in the first Committee of the Whole. This insures the early consideration of the bill, and its passage is quite as certain.

THE INQUIRY IN RELATION TO THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL.

The Assembly committee, which is conducting the investigation into the alteration of the Fifth Avenue Pavement bill, examined Lyman B. Smith, Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, this evening. His testimony consisted merely of the details of the circumstances under which the reprinted bill was placed on the members' files after the copies were received in the document-room. Nothing of a suspicious or interesting character was elicited.

THE "GREENBACK" POLITICAL PARTY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—The convention to organize an independent or "greenback" political party will meet here to-morrow. Quite a number of delegates principally from the West, have arrived, and many are expected to-night and to-morrow. A conference of delegates, including several prominent labor union leaders and green-back agitators, was held this afternoon, the nature or result of which has not been ascertained. The preparations for the convention have been under the immediate auspices of the Working Men's Association, and the movement seems to be particularly in the interest of the laboring classes.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—A special dispatch from Rushville, Ind., to the *Gazette* states that a boiler in Nelson & Shortbridge's saw-mill, six miles north of that place, exploded this morning with terrific violence, causing the death of Alfred Joyce, engineer, and Oscar Hinchman, a boy twelve years old, and serious injury to James Hinchman, Jerry Widener, and George Kimball. The boiler was blown into a number of pieces, and in all directions. One piece struck a log house 200 yards distant, and nearly demolished it. The mill was not running at the time. Mr. Nelson was filing a saw, when the engineer told him to hurry, as the steam was getting too high. The explosion followed almost immediately, and the engineer was blown a distance of sixty feet, but Mr. Nelson was only slightly injured.

A FEW LETTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been for a few weeks a reader of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, and am strongly prompted to send you a word of commendation. I have been a reader of the *Tribune*, and clung to it in hope until the 1st of January last, although often hurt by its contemptuous flings against Christianity, and noticing with regret the large space often given to Freethinkers, while it seemed to ignore the existence of such a thing as a really Christian or religious element. Its editorials also seemed to be lacking in dignity and fairness, largely made up of petulent and vindictive fault-finding with almost everything excepting Southern Democrats.

I am very much pleased with THE TIMES. Its criticisms, though impartial, bear the stamp of candor and fairness. It does not weaken its editorials by surrendering dignity to vituperation; in news sufficiently complete, but not sensational; moderately conservative in politics and religion; not making a hobby of "Liberalism," to the disgust of people who believe they can credit themselves with a fair share of common sense. I believe THE TIMES is getting to itself hosts of reliable friends, and is worthy of their support. M. D. M.

THOMPSON, Penn., Monday, March 1, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed find $1, for which add one copy of THE WEEKLY TIMES to my club for the rest of the year. Allow me to add my approval of the political course pursued by THE TIMES. The blindness of some papers in following party is *a disgrace to the cause of truth.* Your weekly edition is the best family and literary paper circulated in this State. The letters of your correspondents from the South and other parts of the country have elicited especial interest. Long live THE TIMES. S. T. S.

HOPKINTON, N. H., Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Its course in the "*B.-T. Trial*" is winning *golden opinions.* H. C. J.

BAY CITY, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will add to the package for THE WEEKLY TIMES two more numbers for one year; also one number WEEKLY TIMES in the Athens club, this county. Inclosed find $3 for same. Our farmers begin to learn that your paper is a better paper than the *Tribune* ever was, under the past or present management. G. N. P.

SHESEQUIN, Penn. Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please let me know the subscription for one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, with postage to England, and also the subscription for two copies to one address here.

In spite of natural prepossessions, all to whom I have lent my copy of THE TIMES have spoken most highly of its tone in comparison even with our best journals; while in variety and fullness of news it is incomparably ahead. W. C.

BROOKMOOR, Berks, England, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please find $1 10 inclosed for THE TIMES, as I wish to continue my subscription. Taking your paper altogether, I like it pretty well. I am a Democrat, and was a Union man in earnest all through the late war. I never wanted any Southern Confederacy. God forbid that we ever should have one. I like your paper because it is fair, honest, and honorable. When your party does wrong you see and know it. REV. J. M. M.

TRINITY MILLS, Dallas County, Texas, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed find $3 for SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, to begin at the termination of my present subscription. I think you give entirely too much credit to professions of Southern loyalty. From the days of nullification, and even anterior to that period, a large portion of Southern white people have been at heart, and are still, opposed to the Union.

I was a very young man in the time of nullification, and was myself a nullifier, and it took me years to overcome the impressions I then received. And for a long time my greatest political wish was to see the Government destroyed; and it was only when I became satisfied that it was the object of leading Southern politicians to establish an aristocracy upon the downfall of the Union that my views changed.

I well know that there are many defects in the character of the negro—all men, white or black, are more or less imperfect—but the solemn and sad truth is, that outside of the colored people there is but little loyalty felt for the Government here. And loyal white men like myself know full well that should the time again come when civil war breaks out, the Government, and men who support it, will have no friends here, comparatively speaking, but the colored people.

What Gen. Forrest said the other day, looking with hope to another civil war, or more properly another rebellion, "that he would be in favor of raising the black flag and exterminating Republicans, white and black," is a fair index of the feelings, hopes, and wishes of the masses of the whites in the former slave States, and they are greatly encouraged by Democratic victories in States exempt from slavery before the war.

The address of Democratic Congressmen in behalf of peace and order is a subterfuge, issued simply because they are not ready, and fear precipitate violence on the part of their friends will delay the hoped-for period when they may again strike the Government. Of course, I know you will not believe a word of all this. You hope, by what you call conciliation and *justice*, to win over from treason these men. All that sort of thing, and *truckling* added, was tried before the rebellion, and we know with what effect. We who live here and love the Union, and remember what we endured during the rebellion, anticipate with horror its recurrence. Excuse what I have said. I wished to show you that although I take your paper I do not approve of your course touching questions above alluded to. Continue to send the paper to my address, Pontotoc, Miss. R. W. F.

PONTOTOC, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with no common satisfaction I note your position in this Beecher trial. It has always been independent and bold toward the parties that are so much involved. * * * All candid readers of your paper must see the honorable course you pursue, and especially those not influenced by money nor Church influence of Brooklyn or New-York.

May you still prosper, and not allow sectarianism to influence your course in the future, as it has not in the past. Yours, with great respect,

SAMUEL STRONG, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 1, 1875.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

In speaking of the university crews for this year, the London *Field* says that they are in better form and made up of superior men than those of the year previous. They are almost continually on the water taking exercise, under the supervision of their trainers, and both crews devote an hour to practice in the gymnasium each day. The following are the names and weights of the crews:

OXFORD.

	Lbs.
1. H. M'D. Courtney, Pembroke	157
2. A. P. Marriott, B. N. C.	167
3. J. E. Bankes, University	164
4. J. M. Boustead, University	175
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	174
6. A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke	181
7. T. C. Edwards-Moss, B. N. C.	174
J. P. Way, B. N. C. (st.)	161
H. Hopwood, Ch. Ch. (coxswain)	112

CAMBRIDGE.

	Lbs.
1. P. J. Hibbert, L. M. B. C.	158
2. J. E. Peabody, First Trinity	167
3. G. C. Dicker, First Trinity	166
4. W. G. Michell, First Trinity	167½
5. E. A. Phillips, Jesus	173½
6. J. A. Aylmer, First Trinity	180
7. C. W. Benson, Third Trinity	161¾
H. E. Rhodes, Jesus (st.)	166
G. A. Davis, Clare (coxswain)	95

The race will take place on the Thames on Saturday, March 20, weather permitting.

MR. BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

The *Academy* understands that Mr. Browning's new poem is not, as has been stated, a translation of any work of Aristophanes, but an Aristophanic poem, in which the Greek poet—or the English one in his person—says some things about himself that Mr. Browning thinks have not been said, though they want saying. The book is more than half through the press, and is expected within a fortnight.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—ELECTION OF THE GOULD TICKET—THE SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND CONFIRMED—THE PROPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT RELATING TO THE SINKING FUND—PROPOSED MONUMENT TO OAKES AMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad held here to-day was a very quiet affair, and notably harmonious. It resulted in the election of the Gould ticket unanimously. In the total vote of 329,668 shares, not an irregular or opposition ticket was polled. About 37,000 shares were unrepresented in the ballot, and it is probably among the holders of these that an organized anti-Gould party exists, if at all. Whatever may be the strength of this opposition, it was wholly unmanifested at the meeting to-day. Only twenty-five gentlemen were present. There was no debate and no discussion of any sort, and the business was transacted in a short space of time.

The President, Mr. Sidney Dillon, of New-York, called the meeting to order, and E. H. Rollins was appointed Secretary. After reading the records of the last meeting and a portion of the annual report of the Directors, which was printed this morning, the following resolution was proposed by Royal E. Robbins, of Boston, and adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors having been approved and adopted, they are hereby requested to pay from the surplus earning, of the company a dividend of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, commencing July 1, 1875.

Isaac Thatcher, of Boston, then moved the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors in proposing to the United States Government the payment into the Treasury of a fixed sum to form a sinking fund to pay the Government debt and interest, this in lieu of all demands of all kinds of the Government upon the company, be and the same is hereby approved, and the Board of Directors in their transactions are hereby authorized to consummate the same.

The election of the Directors was then immediately proceeded with, the polls being kept open for about two hours. The following ticket received the unanimous vote of the stockholders, and elects all the old board except Mr. L. T. Moulton, in whose place is chosen G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benjamin E. Bates, Oliver Ames, (second,) and Ezra H. Baker, of Boston; Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Charles J. Osborne, George P. Scott, Samuel M. Mills, James D. Smith, and James Richardson, of New-York; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The following resolution, offered by O. S. Chapman, of Canton, was unanimously passed, on motion of Jay Gould:

Resolved, That in honor of the memory of the late Oakes Ames and in recognition of his services in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to which he devoted his best energies with courage, fidelity, and integrity, unsurpassed in the history of railroad construction, the Directors are requested to take measures in co-operation with such friends as may desire to contribute for the erection at some point on the line of the road of a suitable and permanent monument.

The meeting then adjourned, there being no further business. After the action of the meeting, Mr. Gould was called upon. The surprising result of the election, insuring such unanimous approval of his management, did not seem to affect the great New-York speculator at all. Mr. Gould, on being asked if there was any opposition, latent or otherwise, shown at the meeting, replied, "No, Sir." As to the story of a reported plan to carry the election in the interests of a party opposed to Gould, he professed absolute ignorance. "I do not know anything about any opposition party." He said there was no opposition manifested at the meeting. In response to an inquiry, Gould stated that he considered the result of the election a complete indorsement of the present management, and, furthermore, expressed his opinion that the road was entering upon a season of prosperity. He had nothing to say concerning the connection of interests with the Pacific Mail. None of the Directors added anything to the statement made by Mr. Gould, one gentleman saying that he thought the story about an opposition party was fabricated by some Wall street enemy of Gould. All professed that the election happened just as expected, and that the harmony of action insures a successful financial year.

The visiting Directors dined together this evening at Young's Hotel, and took the 9 o'clock train for New York.

ADDITIONAL POINTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT—THE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The synopsis of the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed from Boston and published in THE TIMES of yesterday, necessarily omitted certain portions which, from the importance of the document, should be made public. They will be found fully set forth below:

The passenger earnings during the past year amounted to $3,952,858 55, and the receipts for freight were $5,664,731 33. In procuring material for the purpose of filling with embankments the temporary trestle bridges throughout the line of road, the numerous deep cuttings have been widened, and the necessity of maintaining and protecting expensive snow-sheds has thereby been obviated, effecting an important retrenchment in the future operating expenses of the road. The control by the company of the coal supply for the use of locomotives during the past year has resulted in a saving in the cost of fuel of over $100,000 over the preceding year, besides enabling the settlers along the line of the road to obtain fuel at correspondingly reduced rates. The new rolling-mill constructed by the company will be in operation during next month, with a capacity for rerolling 20,000 tons of rails per annum. During the past year the rails found necessary to be rerolled were transported a distance of 500 miles to a point east of Omaha. In view of the increased value of the lands owned by the company in the Platte Valley, it is assumed that the aggregate sale will amount to the sum of $54,975,441 75. Referring to the value of the coal produced from the fields owned by the company in Wyoming Territory, the report states that the coal is superior for ordinary fuel, and unequaled for producing steam, and for all manufacturing purposes. It will not only provide cheap fuel to the company for its own traffic, but will afford large additional revenues from its sale and transportation for domestic and manufacturing consumption throughout a tract of country extending nearly two thousand miles, between Omaha and the Pacific Coast. The report states in detail its relations to the Government in reference to the demand of the latter for five per cent. of the net earnings, and concedes that the definition of the word "net" was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of St. John vs. The Erie Railway Company, which was ruled to be, "clear of all charges and deductions." Hence, there is no longer any ground for disagreement between the Government and the company in that respect. The report continues that, "whether or not the five per cent. liability is at present obligatory on the company, it is not deemed essential to discuss." The opinion of eminent counsel is cited as evidence that the obligation does not now exist. The most important question now in dispute between the Government and the company is one which has its origin in the latter's transportation for the former. Section 5, of the act of July 2, 1864, declares that "only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads." Congress, by an amendment, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all of the earnings on Government account. A suit specially authorized by Congress is now pending in the Court of Claims to determine whether or not the Government is entitled to retain more than one-half of said earnings. There can be but one end to this controversy. The law under which the road was built must determine the rights involved, and this will place in the treasury of the company about $1,000,000. In the opinion of Judge Hunt, in the case of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., it is stated that "It is apparent to the most superficial reader of the statute that the great object of Congress was to bestow advantages, and from time to time increase gratuities, to a corporation which should undertake the completion of a railroad to the Pacific. Conditions, restraints, or trusts were little thought of." But the company has no disposition to take advantage of any unguarded liberality of the Government. It wants to place itself in complete accord with the Government. It has constructed a great national work—in fact international—of which it is justly proud. The importance of this great work to the Government is almost incalculable. The reports of the Government Directors show that the company has acted in the utmost good faith in caring for and maintaining the property; and the last report of said Directors shows, from Government data, that, without a direct payment by the company of the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to it, the Government will be fully reimbursed by the indirect benefits which accrue to it from the construction of the road. Since the commencement of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, its affairs have been administered by the stockholders, without any remuneration for the large amount of capital they have invested. The Government and the public have alone received the great benefit of a line connecting the two oceans, the Government saving in cost of transportation up to this date being over $11,000,000, a sum in excess of the interest advanced by the Government for the road. The reports of your officers, of the Government Directors, and of the different commissions appointed by the Government to examine the road, testify how faithfully the stockholders have fulfilled their charge. The large expenditures for new construction, and to comply with the demands of the Government, which have been paid from surplus earnings, and which upon any other road would be justly due, and would have been paid to the stockholders, are now made no longer necessary by the completion of the road. By any other company these expenditures would have been charged to construction, and added to the capital of the company. The traffic of the road is one of permanent and unlimited growth. There is but little uncertainty as to its earnings, and there is no road in the United States that can carry an equal amount of traffic at the cost of so small a percentage of its revenue. The past Winter, the most severe since the road was completed, has demonstrated that the road is no longer liable to serious obstruction by snow. The result has been reached by permanent improvements, thus avoiding future expenditures. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, relating to the taxation of the unpatented lands, is a great benefit to the company, by relieving it from a large expenditure of money. Questions pending in the Executive Departments, relative to its lands, depot sites, rights of way, reservations, and amounts due for Government transportation, have been finally settled, generally in favor of the company.

The amicable arrangement made with both steamship lines on the Pacific will bring remunerative prices for all the Pacific and China trade, and add largely to the surplus earnings. The report, in conclusion, commends the General Superintendent and the local officers of the road for their unswerving interest in the welfare of the company in the operation of the road.

PRESIDENTS SCOTT AND JEWETT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEM RELATIVE TO THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE BALTIMORE ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The Philadelphia *Enquirer* will to-morrow publish the following:

Some days ago a telegraphic correspondence between President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, and President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, relative to the difficulty existing between the last-named company and the Pennsylvania Railroad was published. Simultaneously with that publication intimations appeared that a correspondence on the same subject had passed between President Jewett and President Scott. We are now enabled to lay this in detail before our readers.

The following are the telegrams and letters:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

T. A. Scott, President, Philadelphia:

It is a public calamity that two great corporations like the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad companies should be arrayed in such bitter antagonism toward each other. A continuation of this strife must seriously impair the credit and standing of all American enterprises and American management. If the differences between the two companies are so radical that they cannot be reconciled by yourselves, are not the interests you represent so general, and do they not to such an extent involve the interests of others as to justify the public, and those whose interests are directly involved, in expecting, and myself, as the representative of one of those interests in suggesting their reference to impartial and experienced men, in whom you both have confidence, and in whose advice, under ordinary circumstances, would both place great reliance.

It would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in the settlement of the existing unfortunate controversy, and to that end my services are at your command. H. J. JEWETT.

[Telegram.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1875.

H. J. Jewett, President Erie Railway, Windsor Hotel, New York:

I received your telegram of to-day, and quite agree with its suggestions. You know me well enough to be sure there is nothing personal with me in any existing controversy. I presume, from the tone of your message, you have sent one of a similar character to Mr. Garrett. If he, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, desires such a reference, it will give me pleasure on the part of this company to agree to it. All our company will expect is that when an adjustment is made it should be reduced to writing, and be acted upon by the Board of Directors, and the paper so agreed upon should provide for the appointment of an umpire to settle any questions that might arise in the future, and I would much prefer that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company should be a party to it, thus avoiding all possible outbreaks between the companies. The competitive traffic and general interests of our company and the Baltimore and Ohio are too great to be subject to the antagonisms and whims of thoughtless official action which leads to violation of engagements. If we settle now, it is my desire to have the basis so clear and so permanent that all such evils may be avoided in future. I am sure it is the interest of the people, as patrons, and the owners of railway property; also, that this should be effected at an early day, and you may consider that it will not be the fault of this company if a remedy is not promptly found.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1875.

T. A. Scott, President, Philadelphia:

I hope you will not suppose that I was in any way privy to the publication of the correspondence between myself and President Garrett. I was hopeful of doing some good, without any desire for public prominence as a mediator.

(Signed,) H. J. JEWETT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1875.

H. J. Jewett, Erie Railway Company:

I have your message. I certainly did not understand that you had anything whatever to do with the publication of the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Garrett. I have written you a letter which embraces an inquiry by telegraph from the editor of the Baltimore *American*, and my reply thereto.

(Signed,) THOMAS A. SCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1875.

Hon. H. J. Jewett, President Erie Railway Company. New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I see in the papers this morning some telegraphic correspondence that seems to have passed between Mr. Garrett and yourself on the subject of reconciling differences that have been, as you well know, solely created through the action of Mr. Garrett and his officers in violating the rates and arrangements that they agreed to and pledged themselves to maintain in good faith. This was the reason, and the only reason, and Mr. Garrett certainly knows it, for any action that we have taken. Even then we made no reduction whatever in freight and passenger transportation until he opened the war by reducing rates at all points where he thought it could affect other roads. His whole movement will be found to be without justification by all thoughtful people, and especially by his own stockholders. There seems to be somewhat of a contrast between the views expressed on the part of this company in reply to your message and those expressed by Mr. Garrett. Last evening I received an inquiry from the Baltimore *American* as follows:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4, 1875.

Col. Thomas A. Scott:

We have for publication correspondence between Presidents Garrett and Jewett in relation to the railroad war. It is rumored you have had similar correspondence with Mr. Vanderbilt. Would be glad to have it to publish with Mr. Garrett's.

(Signed,) E. FULTON,

Editor of the Baltimore *American*.

To which I simply replied as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1875—9 P. M.

E. Fulton, Editor Baltimore American, Baltimore, Md.:

Your message of inquiry just received. I have not corresponded with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject you refer to. If President Garrett desires to cease this destructive policy as now developed in his war upon the railroad property of the country it seems to me there is a much more business-like mode than that of resorting to the press in the manner indicated by your telegram. This company is willing at all times to consider any question that may arise between it and its competitors in a friendly spirit, having in view the object of properly protecting the shareholders and the interests of the public.

[Signed] THOS. A. SCOTT, President.

With these facts before you I trust that the action of this company will meet your entire approval. We shall devote our time to building up the traffic of our lines and allow Mr. Garrett to pursue his own unprofitable course until such time as he may think better of it. Yours, very truly,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM W. STORY.

Capt. William W. Story, an old and well-known citizen, died yesterday at his residence in Flatbush, Long Island, at the age of seventy-seven years. Capt. Story was prominently identified with the Marine Society of New-York, and was one of the Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York and President of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat at Staten Island. The grandfather of the late Justice Joseph Story is represented to have emigrated from England to this country with six brothers, of whom the Justice traced all but two, and supposed that one of these was the grandfather of the subject of this obituary. He was born in this City on July 1, 1798, and made his first voyage to New-Orleans in November, 1812, and from that time on led a sea-faring life, part of the time in the United States Navy, but most of the time in the merchant service. In 1854 he was appointed by the Board of Underwriters of this City temporary inspector of vessels loading grain, and in August of the following year he was appointed Surveyor of Repairs of Vessels by the same board, which position he occupied up to the time of his death. Capt. Story deservedly had the respect and esteem of the members of the Board of Underwriters throughout the long period he was employed by them. The discharge of his duties at times required the exercise of much sagacity, and of a peculiarly calm temper and judicious mind, and these qualities eminently characterized him. A man of valuable and varied experience, he was yet modest and retiring in manner, and commended himself to all honorable men as a truly upright man. In January, 1831, he married a daughter of Adrian Martense, of Flatbush, Long Island, who survives him with four children.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

GERMANY ACCUSES THE POPE OF FOMENTING REBELLION AMONG GERMANS.

LONDON, March 11—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

RUSSIA.

THE UNITED CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, March 11.—The report that Prince Gortschakoff had requested the recall of Mr. Schuyler, United States Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, is untrue.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

THE REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS ON THE BORDER DENIED.

BERLIN, March 11.—There is no foundation for the report in the *Tagsblatt* that France intended to concentrate troops in the Eastern Department experimentally, and Germany threatened to mobilize two army corps on the Rhine if she persisted.

THE CASE OF STOCKVIS.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED—JUSTICE FLAMMER ON THE STAND—NOTHING DEFINITE ELICITED.

The inquest in the case of Stockvis was continued yesterday afternoon before Coroner Kessler:

Moses J. Mack, of No. 126 East Fifty-second street, was asked by Officer Fallon, who made the arrest, to speak to him in German; Stockvis only muttered a reply; witness thought he was a Swede; saw slight traces of blood on his nose; thought he was ill and not intoxicated, for he stood alone, without support from any one; he all the time seemed to want to go up town: at first there was no crowd round; he could not, witness thought, walk alone; if he had smelled of liquor, would have thought him intoxicated from his manner; thought it was an act of charity to arrest him and care for him for the night.

Sergt. Henry Roberts, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that on Saturday, Feb. 20, at midnight, he took charge of the desk; the record obtained by Sergt. Hamilton of the prisoner being incomplete, he had him brought up from the cell by the doorman; he was questioned in German; he made some replies which witness thought were in German or Dutch; all the symptoms manifested by Mr. Stockvis while at the bar led witness to think that he was getting over a drunk; it is unusual for prisoners to be sent to the court the morning after arrest without giving their names; if he had shown any indication during witness' time of duty that he was ill, by groaning or complaining in any way, a physician would have been called; the charge witness entered on the blotter was simply intoxication; as far as he knew Stockvis was guilty of nothing else.

George C. McCleary, the station-house doorman, was the next witness. He was present when the prisoner was brought into the station-house, at 11 o'clock; Officer Fallon searched him, and found two boxes of blacking and a $1 04 in money; he seemed to be intoxicated, and refused to give his name; he was then put by the stove in the rear office, and at 12 o'clock he was placed in a cell; visited him at least every half hour during the night, and thought he slept; at 3 o'clock woke him up, and he appeared to be recovering; he said nothing.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that he never saw Mr. Stockvis, and knew nothing of the case until he saw an account of it in the papers; was at the station-house when Dr. Hirsch called to make inquiries about his relative; the description given did not tally with that of the man who was arrested by Officer Fallon, and witness advised Dr. Hirsch to go to Police Head-quarters.

Judge Charles A. Flammer, of No. 448 West Fifty-first street, deposed: I am Police Magistrate; I identify the photograph shown to me as that of Mr. Stockvis; he was among about thirty other prisoners when brought into court; the impression made upon me was that he was intoxicated and without a home. Witness then detailed at length the manner of conducting business in his court. Officer Fallon's affidavit of Mr. Stockvis' arrest was here produced and read. I called the prisoner and endeavored to ascertain his name, but failed to do so; the Court interpreter also spoke to him in several languages, but failed to get any reply; I finally proceeded to dispose of the case; the prisoner was called upon to defend himself; in the officer's affidavit he charged the prisoner with being intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner, and I think the officer said that when he made the arrest the prisoner was almost frozen to death. When I found he refused to answer any questions in his defense I pronounced sentence. It is not usual for me to sentence prisoners to six months' imprisonment. The prisoner in this case was committed in default of $500 bail. A discussion here took place between the Judge and the Coroner, the Judge mentioning that Stockvis was not sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but only remanded for safe-keeping. The Coroner said he thought different, and said he should so instruct the jury. Judge Flammer replied that if he did so he would instruct in error.

Sergt. Phillips, formerly attached to the Twenty-seventh Street Police Court, testified that he was in court when Stockvis was taken before the Judge, and from his manner believed that he had been on a spree.

George W. Cooney, of No. 319 East Forty-first street, testified that he is Chief Clerk at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court; remembered a man similar to the photograph shown being brought into court; considered at the time that he had been on a spree, and had the appearance of being an old bummer.

Albert Hartman, of No. 334 East Fifty-third street, court interpreter, remembered the day when Mr. Stockvis was brought in; witness tried to make him speak, but failed.

Robert Cunningham, of No. 405 East Sixty-first street, keeper of the Fifty-seventh Street Court Prison, remembered a man resembling the photograph shown being brought to the prison; he was treated the same as all prisoners are, food being given him, but witness could not say if he ate anything; failed to get his name, and he refused to give any information whatever about himself. On the second day witness began to think that something was the matter with him, and thought he had softening of the brain, and that when he got to the work-house his case would be attended to; had no power to change his condition; never heard him complain of any pains while in custody; did not notice any injuries about except a scratch on the forehead.

The inquest was then adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

DRS. JAGGAR AND DE KOVEN.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut to-day voted on the confirmation of the election of Drs. Jaggar and DeKoven as follows: Jaggar—yeas 17, nays 6; De Koven—yeas 8, nays 16.

A DECIDED HIT.

This is the popular verdict in reference to the great story, "Thrown on the World," just commenced in the *New-York Weekly*. Everybody is reading it, and every news agent sells it.—*Monthly Reader.*

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight, *or no charge.* Send postal-card to NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T BUY AN "ELASTIC TRUSS" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Postal Package Scale.

Adopted by the United States Government.
Great Saving in transmission of packages.
Useful to all. Manufactured by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

A.—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder-braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

Snow and Rain.—Ladies', Misses', Gentlemen's, and Boys' Boots, Shoes, and India Rubbers, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

C.—Ruptures and Physical Deformities Successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

If you Lack Faith that you may be Healed call at No. 7 West 14th st., and witness the wonderful power of electricity over disease.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Don't Hack, Hack, Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack or a lingering cough, the DISCOVERY is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY is sold by all dealers in medicines.

He did not like to tell her

Her teeth were foul, her breath was bad,
And so he simply sent her
Some fragrant SOZODONT he had.
She took the hint and used it,
And now she's sweet, and he is glad.

You can Cure that Cough or Cold by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Erysipelas and Skin Diseases are Quickly arrested and cured by Daley's Magical Pain Extractor.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, March 8, HORTENSE ELIZABETH, only child of Aron T. and Catherine G. Bailey, in the third year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, Benjamin Lynes, No. 8 East 45th st., on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAYARD.—On Tuesday, March 9, WILLIAM BAYARD, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Church, on Friday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAYARD.—On Tuesday, March 9, WILLIAM BAYARD, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, March 9, at Derby, Conn., JOHN BROWN, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M., at his home, No. 143 Bedford av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are cordially invited to be present.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. OF N. Y.

The members of this command are requested to attend the funeral, in citizens' dress, of our late comrade, JOHN B. BROWN, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from No. 143 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D.

Per order of RICHARD ALLISON, Captain.
H. C. HARGER, First Sergeant.

BUCKHOUT.—At Harrison, near White Plains, on Tuesday, March 9 1875, CHARLOTTE EVELINE, wife of the late Jacob Buckhout, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, on Saturday, March 13, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

CARTER.—At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Nov. 30, 1874, Lieut. A. BEACH CARTER, U. S. N., (late of U. S. S. Benicia,) son of Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, of this City.

The funeral services will be from the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av., on Saturday, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DURBROW.—At Vineland, N. J., on Tuesday, March 9, SARAH A., widow of John B. Durbrow, and daughter of the late Robert M. Fuller, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 25 Elm place, Brooklyn.

FOOS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, March 9, 1875, in the 27th year of his age, ANDREW J., youngest son of the late Henry Foos.

Relatives, friends, members of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., and Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of his brother-in-law, I. M. Bon, No. 217 Clermont av., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—Of diphtheria, Tuesday, March 9 at 7:30 P. M., ANNA ROWENA LOUISE, only child of Francis B. and Louise W. Fisher, aged 7 years and 2½ months.

Funeral to take place to-day, March 11, at 12 M., from the residence of her parents, No. 216 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

FLACK.—At Rome, Ga., March 6, EDWARD P. FLACK, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 308 East 65th st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—At Morrisania, March 9, suddenly, MARY, wife of James Harris, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Fordham av., near 8th st., on Friday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—On Sunday evening, March 7, EDWIN K. HALL, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family and members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 645, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., Thursday, March 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JEROME.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 10th inst., of pneumonia, ALLAN V., eldest son of Thomas A. and Emma Vanderbilt Jerome, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 306 East Broadway, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Private interment.

KIMBALL.—On Tuesday, March 9, 1875, MARY WINIFRED CREIGHTON, wife of Horace E. Kimball, in the 36th year of her age.

Interment at Orange, N. J.

LEE.—At Salina, Kan., on Friday, March 5, JOSEPH T., eldest son of Joseph and Deborah Lee, aged 23 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 173 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, at 1:30 P. M.

LEONARD.—At Flushing, Tuesday, March 9, S. OSCAR LEONARD, son of William and the late Phebe Leonard, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, 2:30 P. M., from the M. E. Church, Flushing.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 9, of pneumonia, AMELIA E., only child of Henry D. and Mary E. Peck, aged 10 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John M. Hicks, No. 251 Washington st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M.

ROSS.—At Essex, N. Y., March 2, JANE CHAMBERS FAULDER, wife of James B. Ross.

STORY.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 10, Capt. WILLIAM W. STORY, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers and members of the Board of Marine Underwriters, of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, of the Marine Society, and of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Flatbush, on Friday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TWEDDLE.—At Albany, N. Y., on the 9th inst., JOHN TWEDDLE, aged 77 years.

VAN DUZER.—Suddenly, on the 9th inst., J. REEVE VAN DUZER, aged 41 years.

Funeral from St. James' Church, Goshen, N. Y., on Friday, 12th inst., at 12:15 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND HEALTHY, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will indorse this.

A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often, and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

NOTICE—RAPID TRANSIT NOW ATTAINABLE.

The attention of citizens of New-York and of the suburban towns on the Hudson, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroad lines is invited to the following statement of facts as of special interest to them:

First—Full legal authority has recently been conferred upon the Metropolitan Transit Company to build an Elevated Railroad, with two tracks, from the Grand Central Depot to Bowling Green, by the best or most direct route and on improved plans, at a fixed and moderate cost. It can be constructed in from six to twelve months, and convey passengers comfortably, safely, and surely between those points within fifteen minutes' transit time.

Second—A committee of citizens, after months of thorough investigation and careful preparation, with the aid of eminent legal and engineering counsel, are now ready to offer an HONEST, SAFE, and PRACTICABLE mechanical and financial method of utilizing the vested rights above referred to, in a popular and impartial manner, through the medium of public subscriptions. Investors in it cannot only secure the transit facilities desired, but will make an excellent investment, its estimated receipts showing margin for ten per cent. dividends.

Third—Subscribers, before their money can be used, are to choose the Directors and officers from their own number to supervise the enterprise, as a guarantee against private or speculative combinations.

Citizens who are ready to invest in "rapid transit" on above basis, when the foregoing facts are substantiated, are requested to communicate at once, by mail, stating name, address, and probable amount, directed to the SUBSCRIPTION COMMITTEE OF METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Documentary proofs and information will be sent in reply, with a view to an early decision.

Friends of this grand object and public necessity will be surprised to see how easily and quickly this long-vexed problem can be solved by their liberal and prompt response.

By order of Committee,

FRED. B. FISKE, Secretary

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are also completing arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, *author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for this paper. It will probably be commenced in* THE TIMES *in the beginning of May. Mr.* R. D. BLACKMORE, *author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of* THE TIMES *during the coming Summer.*

THE TIMES of Sunday next will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—This day, at No. 226 Thompson st., near Amity, choice assortment of household furniture, &c. On FRIDAY, at store, sale of books. On SATURDAY, at store, household furniture.

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The taking title of this volume is most admirably sustained by its contents. "De Foe's Novels," "Richardson's Novels," "Pope as a Moralist," "Some Words about Sir Walter Scott," "Nathaniel Hawthorne," "Balzac's Novels," and "De Quincey" are the authors and the subjects discussed. No recent writer has developed the true critical instinct at all in the degree which this volume proves that Mr. Leslie Stephen possesses it. His judgments are the result of the closest and most careful study. They are, moreover, comprehensive, and are expressed in a style so incisive and brilliant as to place their author in the front rank of living essayists. *Hours in a Library* cannot fail to be received here, as it has been in England, as the most notable volume in critical literature lately published.

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The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock at Becker's Hall, 147 and 149 West 32d st.
HENRY G. LEASK, President. BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Executive Committee meets at 7:30 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been very dull, with values quoted nominally unchanged. Sales have been officially reported since our last of only 195 bales, (of which 27 bales were on last evening,) including 148 bales to spinners and 27 bales to speculators. ....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening weaker, influenced by expectations of free arrivals at New-Orleans, but closing much stronger, as the receipts at the shipping ports proved light, (falling short even at New-Orleans of the early estimates,) and gold advanced, closing firmly at our quotations, which indicate a rise of 3-32c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,800 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening, and 15,200 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; April at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; May at 17 1-32c.; June at 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; July at 17 9-16c.@17⅝c. August at 17 23-32c.@17¾c.; September at 17⅛c.@17 3-16c.; October at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; November at 16 7-16c., and December, 16 7-16c. ⅌ lb....Receipts here to-day, 6,682 bales, including 580 bales by rail....Receipts at all the shipping ports, to-day, 9,083 bales, against 14,666 bales same day last week.

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held rather more firmly, on lighter offerings of most kinds, but has been less active, the export movement having been on a reduced scale. The sales since our last have been 17,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 9,600 bbls. shipping stock within our range. ....Southern Flour steady but quiet; 750 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour firm and in fair demand; 380 bbls. sold.... Corn-meal unchanged; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, on a good milling and fair export inquiry, closing about steady, though tame, at the improvement. Winter Wheat inactive at former rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 138,500 bushels at $1 17@$1 22 for ordinary to choice No. 1 Spring, car stock, mostly at $1 20@$1 21 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 15 for prime, in store; $1 12@$1 14¾ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 12@$1 12½ for stock in store; $1 12½@$1 15 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 07@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber Western, car lots, and within the previous (nominal) range for Red and White do....New Corn has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade higher, checking business, though a good demand has been noted for home trade account as well as for shipment. Sales have been reported of 69,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 84c.@84½c. for very good to choice stock, afloat, closing at 84c. for prime; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, and 84c. for new White do. Old Corn nominally as last quoted; no transactions....Rye wanted on the basis of 90c. for prime Canada, in bond....Barley firm and in demand; sales include 9,700 bushels prime Canada West at $1 31; 1,000 bushels light do., at $1 20, and 3,500 bushels do., reported on private terms....Barley-malt in request at previous prices; 14,000 bushels fair to very choice two-rowed, State reported sold at $1 25@$1 42, on time....Canada Peas scarce and quiet; quoted nominally at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been in more demand, and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for very poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@69c. for Chicago, and 68c. for Toledo; 66c.@70c. for very poor to prime White do.; 69½c. for White State, and 80c. for very fancy do., (Probester, one car-load,) seed stock....Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment.

MOLASSES—Quiet to-day; quotations unchanged. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "New crop New-Orleans has been in much better demand, and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 750 bbls., in lots, within the range of 58c.@68c. for good to fancy, with up to 70c. quoted for some very fancy. Foreign product has been quoted firm, though not active, since our last. An invoice of 120 pchs. new crop Trinidad, P. S., just received, has been purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms. A cargo of 534 hhds. and 45 tcs. new crop Matanzas, of recent arrival, is reported as having been imported by a refiner. The jobbing trade in foreign has been quiet at essentially unaltered rates. Included in the sales have been 22 hhds. Porto Rico at 55c. ⅌ gallon. Market otherwise as last quoted."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, in moderate demand and less firm as to price on low grade stock; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 07½@$2 12½, with sales of 500 bbls. to arrive, on private terms; 700 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch, as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36c.@36½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Held more firmly, but quiet....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,500 bbls. sold at 7⅛c....Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 14¾c.@14⅞c. here, and at 14⅝c.@14¾c. at Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 20c.@21½c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and quoted 12½c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher. The demand for early delivery has been mostly for new Western Mess, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 35@$19 50, chiefly at $19 50, closing at $19 50@$19 62½; 70 bbls. Family at $19..., with prime Mess and extra Prime quoted as before. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, at $19 37½; and 250 bbls. do., May, at $19 75, with April quoted at $19 50....Dressed Hogs in more request, at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for City, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Western.... Cut Meats firm; Bellies most wanted; other stock quiet. Sales, 115 bxs. Clear Bellies, at 10¾c.@11⅛c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., the inside price for 20 lb.; 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 10c.; 27 tcs. Pickled Bellies, 6½ lb., at 11¾c., and sundry small lots of other bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon strong as to price and in fair demand; sales, 150 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 100 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅝c.; 90 bxs. Short Clear at 11c., with City Long Clear quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; and Western Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c. ⅌ lb. And, for Chicago delivery, 700,000 lb. Short Clear, in bulk, May delivery, at 10½c. ⅌ lb.... Lard has been moderately active, and quoted early in the day 3-16c. ⅌ lb. dearer, but at the close weak at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. from the highest figures, on more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 700 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 13 15-16c. for strictly prime; 146 tcs. City at 13¾c.@13⅞c., mostly at 13⅞c.; with No. 1 City quoted at 13⅝c.; and Western Kettle at 14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs. April options, at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c.; 3,250 tcs., May, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c., with March quoted at 14c., and June at 14⅛c. ⅌ lb....Beef firm, on sales of 150 bbls....Beef Hams more active within the previous range: sales 450 bbls., including 350 bbls. at $20....Butter and Cheese quoted as before....Eggs quoted down to 30c.@35c. for fair to fancy fresh, on more liberal offerings and a moderate demand.

SUGARS—Since the liberal dealings reported in our last, Raw have been less active and barely steady. Sales 800 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c., 600 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms, and 84 hhds. mixed stock at 6½c.@8¾c.; Refined in moderate request. Quotations about as in our last.

WHISKY—Moderately inquired for at $1 12 ⅌ gallon; sales, 225 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A much improved demand has been reported for vessels in the chartering line, chiefly for Petroleum and the West India Sugar trade, with rates quoted steadier. Grain tonnage was in moderate request at, however, easier figures. Vessels for the coastwise trade have been attracting more attention and have been held more firmly. Vessels for South American ports have been moderately inquired for at full rates for Flour and Lumber for the river Platte ports. The berth freight business was fairly active in the way of Provision engagements, chiefly by steam for British ports at previous quotations; market otherwise quiet....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been by sail; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 11,500 bxs. Cheese at 32s. 6d.; 1,600 bxs. Bacon and 400 pks. Lard at 30s.; 500 bags Clover-seed, part at 32s. 6d.; 50 tons Leather at 40s. ⅌ ton; 200 bbls. Apples on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; also a British bark, 355 tons, with Cotton Seed, &c., reported from Callao, at £1,700....For London, a British bark, 463 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum (rumored) on private terms, quoted at about 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and two barks, 595, and 702 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, at 68s.@70s....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and 125 pks. Tallow, &c., at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., with option of the Continent at 10 per cent. additional; also a British bark, 597 tons, with Guano, reported from Lobos, at 72s. 6d.... For Waterford, direct, an Austrian bark, 605 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters grain, and an Italian brig, 478 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., in bulk at 5s. 10½d. ⅌ quarter, with gratuity....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 571 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. to the United Kingdom, and 3d. ⅌ bbl. off if direct; a British bark, 898 tons, with about 5,600 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered some time since and previous to arrival,) at 7s. ⅌ quarter, with market quoted there weak at present at 6s. 9d.@7s. ⅌ quarter for medium-size vessels; and a British bark, 648 tons, with about 4,400 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a German bark, 605 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at ⅞c. ⅌ lb.; and an American bark, 595 tons, with Guano, reported from Lobos, at 72s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 175 tons Provisions, in lots, at 40s. ⅌ ton, with Grain room reported as in some demand, and quoted at about 8d. ⅌ bushel; also a British ship, 1,050 tons, hence, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, (Crude or Refined), reported at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard and 500 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For the Continent, a British ship, 977 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; a British ship, 984 tons, (at Sandy Hook for orders), with about 6,800 bbls. do., from do., at the same rate: and a British ship, (to arrive), with about 4,200 bbls. do., from Baltimore, also at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 342 tons, hence, with about 200 bbls. and 4,000 cases refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and 24c.; and a Spanish bark, 296 tons, hence, with Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account.... For Riga, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Resin, &c., on the basis of 3s. ⅌ ton....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 382 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. to the Mediterranean, or 6s. to the Adriatic.... For Marseilles, an American bark, hence, with equal to about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, (rumored) on private terms....For the Danish Baltic, a British brig, 217 tons, with about 1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported without reliable particulars....For Lisbon, vessels were reported as in some request for the Grain trade at about 10c. ⅌ bushel, shipper's bags....For Callao, (with option of another port,) a British ship, 1,338 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the Rio Grande, a British brig, 201 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 30 ⅌ bbl. and primage; and an American schooner, 139 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from do., at $1 42½ ⅌ bbl. flat....For Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 588 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $19 50. ....For Cardenas, an American schooner, 430 tons, hence, with Empty Hogsheads, reported at 8½c., and a British brig, 278 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, reported at 16c....For Cardenas, and back to Baltimore, an American schooner, reported at $3, for Molasses.... For Sagua, an American bark, 473 tons, hence, (in ballast), and back north of Hatteras, at $5 50 for Sugar, with privilege of second loading port; an American schooner, same conditions as to privileges, at $5 75; another, 298 tons, (now at Providence), out in ballast and back north of Hatteras, at $3 25 for Molasses.... For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a British brig, at $5 75 for Sugar, and a British bark, same voyage, reported at $5 50 for do....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two barks and two schooners reported within the range of $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar....For Caibarien and back to New-York, an American brig, 332 tons, at $5 37½ for Sugar....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 245 tons, reported at 42½c. for Sugar....For Kingston, Jamaica, two American schooners, 360 and 268 tons, hence with general cargo, reported at $1,200 and $1,000....For Providence, a schooner with Lumber from Brunswick at $6 50.... For a Sound port, an American schooner, 282 tons, with Lumber from Pensacola at $9....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

There was a brisk trade in Beeves on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards; prices ranged from 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. on 56 to 58 lb. net. Milch Cows sold at $60@$75 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Veals were free of sale at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves not quoted. On a heavy run of Sheep, comprising 19 cars at Harsimus Cove, 13 cars at West Forty-eighth street, and 2 cars at Fortieth street, trade was small. Butchers held back hoping to obtain a reduction of rates, which salesmen would not allow. The flocks were put into the feed pens until the afternoon. Prices asked, 6½c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs not on sale. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed, 9⅛c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed very scarce.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 54 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 84 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 85 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt., at 11½c. ⅌ lb.; 68 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., and $1 off ⅌ head; 65 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., and $24 on the lot, weight 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 314 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. 252 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for C. Turner, 19 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 303 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7¼c. S. Moses sold for self 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 1 State Veal, weight 125 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 8 State Veals, weight 1,010 lb., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 5 State Veals, weight 720 lb., at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 1,700 lb., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 1 fair quality fresh milch cow, without her calf, for $75. J. Kirby held on sale 1,800 Sheep. Hume & Elliott held on sale 619 Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 1 car of State Sheep, weight 95 lb. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 1 car of State Sheep, weight 110 ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.; also sold for week ending March 8, 1875, 7,277 Sheep, average ⅌ head, $6 12; range of prices, 6¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon—1,521 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 172 Veals, 91 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards on this forenoon—2,419 Sheep, 29 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards on this forenoon—3,957 Hogs, 373 Sheep. There were no arrivals of live stock on yesterday.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 4,360 head, or 257 cars, making the total supply for the week thus far 645 cars, against 389 cars for the same time last week, and 224 cars for the same time last year. The market was active at weak yesterday's prices; 1,200 head were disposed of; sales, 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 970 to 1,200 lb., at $5 50@$6 25; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 871 to 1,265 lb., at $4 75@$6 55; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,005 to 1,158 lb., at $5 25@$5 60; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 972 to 1,365 lb., at $5 25@$6 35; 400 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 757 to 1,000 lb., at $4 35@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 6,800 head for the same time last year; the market was active and strong at yesterday's quotations; 3,600 head were disposed of, leaving 3 cars unsold; sales 2,200 Michigan Sheep, averaging 85, 95, and 112 lb., at $5 75@$6 37½@$7 20; 1,100 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 81 to 103 lb., at $5 37½@$6 25; 186 head Michigan Lambs, averaging 86 lb., at $7 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,100 head, against 7,700 head for the same time last week, and 12,900 head for the same time last year; market dull and dragging; sales 600 head, leaving 4 cars of heavy Hogs in the yards remaining unsold: Yorkers, light, $6 75@$6 90; best, $7; heavy Hogs holding $7 40@$7 75; slow demand.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; active at full prices; common to medium Steers, $4 75@$5 25; good to extra, $5 40@$6 75; Butchers' and Feeders', $3@$4 75; choice Steers, $6@$6 37½; Shipments, 1,900 head. Live Hogs active and higher for choice; others steady; sales at $6@$7 60, mostly at $6 40@$6 85: shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; less active but firm at $3 25@$4 50 for inferior to common; $4 75@$5 for medium; $5 25@$5 75 for good to extra.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 92c. bid; No. 2 do., 88c. for strictly fresh; 87½c. for regular, spot; 88⅝c., April; 93c.@93⅛c., May; 93½c.@94c., June; No. 3 do., 84¼c.@84½c.; rejected, 78¼c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@64¾c. bid, April. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 52¾c., spot; 53c.@54½c., April; 56c.@56¼c., May; rejected, 51c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 97c.@97½c. Barley dull; nominal. Dressed Hogs in good demand; Light, $7 50@$7 80; Heavy, $8@$8 30. Seeds in good demand. Pork active and higher at $18 40@$18 50, spot; $18 57½, April; $18 72½@$18 75, May. Lard in fair demand, higher at $13 37½@$13 40, spot; $13 45, April; $13 65, May. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅞c.; Short Clear do., 10¼c., all loose, spot. Whisky firm at $1 10. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,600 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. At the call of the Board in the afternoon Grain unchanged. Pork $18 55 April; $18 82½ May; large sales for April. Lard $13 45.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 07. Corn firm, at 68c.@70c. Oats steady, at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10@$1 12. Barley nominal. Butter very dull, except for choice, which is in good demand at full prices. Clover-seed firm at 11¼c.@11½c. Pork firm, at $19@$19 12½. Lard firm at $13 30@$14. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., spot; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Hogs—Common grades dull; better qualities in good demand at full prices; common, $6@$6 60; fair to medium, $6 75@$7 25; good to choice, $7 50@$8; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 126 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—Receipts, through shipments—1,300 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat neglected; asking $1 for No. 2 Chicago, $1 05 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn easy; demand light; 6 cars new sold on the track at 77c. Oats, retailing, at 65c. in store, bagged; 63c. in wagons. Rye inactive; also Barley. Seeds steady, in light inquiry and unchanged. Pork, Lard, and Dressed Hogs steady at previous quotations.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 10.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 33; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn unchanged at 87c. Barley lower; sales of 18,000 bushels Canada on private terms. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted, $33 50 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Ship-stuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 63c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong and steady; Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Prime steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Kettle, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Bagging firm at 12c.@13c.

WILMINGTON, March 10.—Spirits Turpentine nominal at 32c. Resin quiet and nominally $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new loan, 103¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling shipped, March and April at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and January, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 60s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Petroleum, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 9d.@9½d. for Spirits.

LONDON, March 10.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 10d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum 32f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday, March 10,) at an Executrix's sale, to close estate of William F. Wilmerding, deceased, Hugh N. Camp sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 106, No. 141 West Fourteenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $28,900, to P. Furlong. Also, one lot, 21.6 by 100, in rear, on Fifteenth street, south side, 253.6 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $7,500, to Jeremiah Pangburn. The legal sale by D. M. Seaman of property on East Sixty-third street, west of Third avenue, was adjourned to the 23d inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's auctions, as noticed, are numerous and important, particularly those in charge of A. H. Muller & Son. The list of auctions billed is as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sales of the following property: One three-story marble-front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, between Fourth street and Astor place, opposite Washington place; four lots, each 25 by 100.5, with a frame house and a frame stable thereon, on East Sixty-fifth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue; one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and one two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Lockhart, deceased, of the premises No. 124 East Thirteenth street, south side, 350 feet west of Third avenue, embracing one lot, 25 by 103.3, with the improvements thereon. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, with brick stable in rear, No. 146 East Fifty-third street, south side, 266 feet west of Third avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee as above, of a plot of ground 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with improvements, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street. Also similar sale, William B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the two four story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 102.2, Nos. 240 and 242 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, embracing one lot, 23.9 by 124 by 23.3 by 119.3, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, similar sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.8 by 95, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Eightieth street, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on Eightieth street, south side, 95 feet west of Madison avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close estate of Martin Hoffman, deceased, of the premises No. 92 Suffolk street and No. 151 Delancey street, comprising one lot, 22.3 by 53.7, located on the south-east corner of the streets named, with a three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, covering the same.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen H Olin, Esq., Referee, of the four houses, with plot of ground 82.10 by 70 by about 106 by 70, Nos. 198, 196, 194½, and 194 Greene street, east side, 222 feet south of Amity street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 141 West 14th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th av., lot 25x106, house 65 ft. deep	$28,900
1 lot, West 15th st., s. s., 253.6 ft. e. of 7th av., in rear of above, 21.6x100	7,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 9.

Property in rear of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, beginning at a point 94 ft. . of e. s. of Broadway, runs e. 51.8 ft. along premises of party of first part and the rear of Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st. to rear of said Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, thence n. 38.2 ft. to n. s. said premises, thence w. 53 ft. to a point 94 f. e. of Broadway, thence s. to beginning. The Metropolitan National Bank of New-York and J. E. Williams, President thereof, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	$80,000
74th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2; P. Fox to O. C. Hoffman	45,000
85th st., n. s., 84.3 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.11x102.3; J. M. Mayer to S. B. Cline and Mary E., wife of J. Seaman	21,000
120th st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; M. E. Shrier to D. Krause	11,000
146th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Whitlock av., 50x100, Springhurst; E. T. Young to J. O'Connor	900
5 88-100 acres in West Farms, adjoining Richard M. Hoe's property; H. A. Bassford to R. M. Hoe	15,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Prince st., s. e. corner Sullivan st., 5 years, per year	$2,000
West st., e. s., between Charlton and King sts., 4 lots, 5 years per year	4,000
47th st., No. 15 East, partly furnished, 2 years, per year	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A PRIME INVESTMENT.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST., with nearly 50 feet frontage on Broadway, and half block on 21st st. This choice property, with costly improvements, and situated in the very heart of the fashionable retail district, will be offered a few days longer at but little above value of the land. If not sold by the 15th inst., it will be to let.
SAYRE & HALSTEAD,
No. 182 Broadway.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to sell their house, or to rent it for a term of years. It is four-story, high stoop, brown stone, 24x55x100; has been built by day's work, and furnished to order by Pottier & Stymus; will be let to a first-class private family.

Good references required. House can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Permits obtained with
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN WEST 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs., two lots, 50 feet by half the block, with three-story buildings thereon; boilers, engine, and wood-working machinery; will be sold with the buildings or separately. An adjoining lot, 25x130 feet, with buildings, may be had if desired. Apply to the OWNER, No. 325 West 20th st., who will show the premises.

M'CAFFERTY & HITCHMAN—OFFICE CORner of 5th av. and 52d st.—offer at a great bargain a first-class four-story full-front house, finished throughout in hard wood; exquisitely furnished; vicinity of Dr. Hall's church; owner goes abroad April 15, and must be sold; would be rented to an unexceptionable party.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV., BETWEEN 25th and 26th sts.—An elegant English basement brown-stone house, about 20 feet wide, with fine open rear yard for light and air; location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS—IN THE NEW FIFTH National Bank building, corner 23d st. and 3d av., selling, exchanging, renting, collecting, returning, &c.; everything done decently and in order; old friends welcome, new ones invited. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, formerly under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO 9 EAST WASHINGTON place, one block west of Broadway; three-story and attic; brick front; high marble stoop; in perfect order; lot 25x100, house 25x60; price low. Inquire of WM. H. WALKER, Pianos, No. 47 East 12th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 231 West 45th st., in fee; size 21x56x100. Apply on the premises, or of R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 42D ST., OPPOSITE reservoir—Three-term leasehold; ground rent, $300; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage; price reasonable. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE LIST OF houses; all styles and prices, reduced to suit the times. Send for list. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, 21x51x95, situated on 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SEPARATE OR TOgether, near 6th av., on 23d st., three houses, three and four stories; lots adjoining, together, 72 by 100; price low; easy terms. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—FIVE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE houses; stores and French flats; separate or together, on reasonable terms. H. J. DAVID, No. 33 Park row, Room No. 16.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—ON 60TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x58x100.5; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class, four-story, brick English basement, full-size house and lot, No. 21 West 19th st., close to 5th av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house; gas and water. Inquire on the premises, No. 4 Grove st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 69 East 53d st., will be sold at a bargain. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW brown-stone-front houses, Nos. 143 and 145 Amity st., near Clinton street; size 16-8x50; three stories; basement and attic, with Mansard roof and cellar; six bed-rooms and billiard-room; all the modern improvements; within ten minutes' walk of South and Wall Street Ferries. Apply to E. H. DAY, Builder, No. 151 State st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, IN good neighborhood, convenient to ferries, two-story brick house with all modern improvements; would exchange for small improved place in interior of Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina, or Georgia. Call on or address JOHN ADAMSON, No. 143 President st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to
SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DElancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, forty-six acres; large brick mansion, twenty-five rooms; brick stables and carriage-house, farm-house and out-buildings; vineyards, orchards, small fruit, &c., &c.; twenty minutes' walk south-east from centre of city and just without its limits; beautiful and extensive views, and in line of city improvements. Apply to WINANS & DAVIES, No. 61 Liberty st., Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

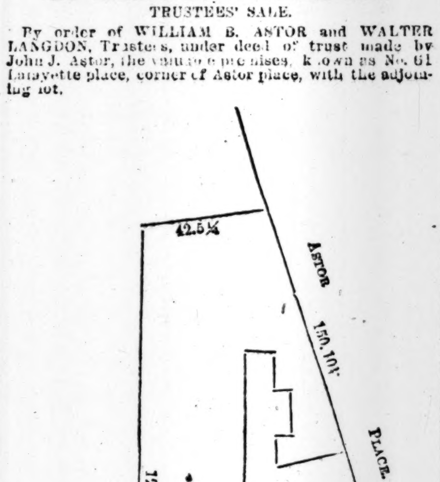
ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Rent, furnished; unfurnished properties; desirably located; season or year; several complete properties for sale; low prices; yearly installments. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.; opposite principal depot, Orange.

FOR SALE AT AIKEN, S. C.—THIRTY ACRES land handsomely situated; cottage house, eight rooms, well furnished; servants' quarters and other out-buildings; price, $7,000. Address
R. H. GOFF, No. 355 West 34th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot.



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or R. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.
Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,
have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of
THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,
known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at
UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
AUCTION SALE OF
FOUR LOTS, WITH HOUSE AND STABLE, ON EAST 65TH ST.,
south side, commencing 180 feet east of 3d av., to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THE
VALUABLE PROPERTY 714 BROADWAY,
East side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

House three-story, marble front; lot 25x137.6.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
FOUR LOTS ON AVENUE A,
between 122d and 123d sts., also two lots, in rear, on 122d and 123d sts., to be sold at auction, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 11,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LOW RENTALS.—54TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., three-story brown-stone, $1,200; 40th st., near Lexington av., $1,000; East 50th st., $1,200; Beekman place, four-story brown-stone, very fine house, only $1,000; 57th st., near Lexington av., $1,400; others. S. KILPATRICK, Fifth National Bank building, corner 23d st. and 3d av.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in West 48th st.; in fine order; elegantly frescoed throughout; all the latest improvements; with immediate possession, at a low rent, to a first-class tenant. WILLIAM H. ROOME,
No. 266 West 21st st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, THIRTY MINUTES from City, a first-class house, fully furnished, and with all the modern improvements; horses and carriages, if desired; will be rented for one or two years to a private family. Apply to GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

$50 PER MONTH.—TO LET—HOUSE nearly new, ten rooms, all improvements, gas, hot and cold water on second floor; large lot; near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J.; thirty-five minutes from New-York. Address WEAVER, Adams av., second house from Mary st., north side.

A NEW LIST (REDUCED RENTS) OF FURnished and unfurnished houses on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME DWELLING NO. 71 7th av., and the commodious private stable No. 160 West 15th st., the rears of lots connecting, making a beautiful garden for flowers; will be let separately or together. Apply at the above stable.

TO LET—NEAR DEPOT AT RYE, A LARGE HOUSE, sixteen rooms, several out-buildings; garden and pasturage if wanted, and carriage-house, &c., with possession now. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 109 St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, or D. STRONG, at depot.

TO LET, IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel furnished house in good location with immediate possession if desired; near depot; rent partially by board if desired. Apply to
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

A VERY FINE HOUSE, CLINTON PLACE, adjoining Brevoort House, four story, 25 feet front, extra depth; twenty-two rooms; perfect order and most desirable; rent only $2,500.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, on 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story stone house; all improvements. Inquire at No. 43 West 35th st.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO FIRST flat over the new Fifth National Bank building, corner 3d av. and 23d st.: it is elegant; I have others.
S. KILPATRICK, corner 3d av. and 23d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 69 South Washington square	$2,500
No. 150 8th av	1,000
No. 279 3d av	1,600
No. 1,308 4th av	1,000
No. 1,310 4th av	900
No. 544 Greenwich st	1,000
No. 357 West 18th st	1,300
No. 274 West 19th st	1,000
No. 220 West 21st st	1,500
No. 478 West 22d st	1,200
No. 244 West 23d st	1,800
No. 504 West 24th st	900
No. 506 West 24th st	900
No. 240 West 25th st	1,200
No. 310 West 48th st	1,600
No. 68 East 124th st	1,000
No. 40 West 128th st	1,000

WILLIAM H. ROOME,
No. 266 West 21st st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED houses to rent, at $2,000:
13th st., near 2d av., eighteen rooms.
15th st., near 7th av., twelve rooms.
20th st., near 6th av., eighteen rooms.
21st st., near 6th av., fourteen rooms.
29th st., near Lexington av., fifteen rooms.
38th st., near 7th av., fifteen rooms.
46th st., near Broadway, twelve rooms.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—FOR ANY NUMBER OF MONTHS—handsome furnished stone villa, with wide piazzas, on the Hudson, at Hastings, twenty miles from New-York, forty-five minutes from 42d st., or one hour from Battery, via 30th st. and elevated road; two steamboats and forty trains daily: near station, with trees, walks, garden, stabling, cottage with extra rooms, boat-house, and eight acres; house has twelve rooms, range, heater.
R. E. DEYO, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house; in excellent order; first-class locality; rent, $3,000; possession immediately; also, three-story low-stoop house on Lexington av., near the Park; rent, $2,000; only principals need apply. Address OWNER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO RENT LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY—The whole or part of first-class house, completely furnished; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick house; all improvements; thorough order; newly painted and papered; central location. Inquire at No. 295 8th av.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FROM MAY 1; FIVE minutes from Fulton Ferry, small genteel brick house; all improvements; rent $750. Apply at No. 42 Fulton st.

$2,500.—TO LET—NEAR 5TH AV., NO. 33 West 4?th st.; four story, first class; immediate possession; open from 1 to 4 P. M.

$1,200.—TO LET—NO. 480 WEST 22D ST., four-story brick house; immediate possession; open from 1 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place near Perry st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to a small private family, possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

FINE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 50 EAST 74th st., to rent cheap to a good tenant, or will sell at great sacrifice. F. ANKFIELD, 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 61, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*; No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—STORE NO. 240 4TH AV. INQUIRE OF THOMAS PETTIS, Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, FIVE OR six rooms, in the house with only one family, location between 3d and 9th avs., by a small family of adults; rent not to exceed $40 per month; good neighborhood desired. Address R. S. WILLIS, 182 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, BY A SMALL family of adults, a place in the country, furnished, within about an hour of New-York. Address V. N. NOBLE, No. 141 Broadway, stating full particulars; will not pay beyond $100 a month.

WANTED—NICE FLAT, OR PART OF HOUSE, IN New York, or small-house in Brooklyn, Jersey City, or near-by town; will lease for term of years or buy. Address M. A. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts.—GRAND DISPLAY of IMPORTED FASHIONS. PATTERNS NOW READY; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record.*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SEWING-MACHINES.

AT HALF PRICE.—THE BEST NEW SEWING-machines, at half price, at No. 19 University place, corner 9th st. Stock must be sold at once.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA	WED., March 10	ABYSSINIA	WED., Mar. 24
CUBA	WED., March 17	PARTHIA	WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 3, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, March 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap. 3, 2:30 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada..........——, March — —

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ	SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS	April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE	SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING	March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN	March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..........April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2 , at o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, March 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ETNA	March 1
ANDES	March 3

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL	March 2
ALPS	April 3

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:
Virago, Saturday, March 27. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Yeddo, Saturday, April 17. | Othello, Tuesday, May 1.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between D. SCHMIDT, B. WINKELMANN, and GEORGE SCHMITT, under the firm name of SCHMIDT, WINKELMANN & CO., of the City of New-York, has this day dissolved. All debts owing to said firm are to be received by GEORGE SCHMITT, who alone is also authorized to settle all claims due said firm.
DAVID SCHMIDT,
B. WINKELMANN,
GEORGE SCHMITT.

Notice is further given that the undersigned have formed a new partnership, to continue in the same business, under the firm name of SCHMIDT & CO.
DAVID SCHMIDT,
GEORGE SCHMITT.

PERSONAL.

TO THE HEIRS OF LEBBEUS LAWRENCE, who was the son of Jonathan John Lawrence, who was the son of Jonathan Lawrence, who was the son of John Lawrence and Mary Townley Lawrence, his wife. Said Lebbeus Lawrence was born in the province of Nova Scotia, about the year of 1766, and when a child was taken to the State of Massachusetts. His heirs, or any of them, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing,
HUNTLEY & MARVIN, Attorneys,
No. 70 Hargrave st.,
London, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately. English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU CAN BE OBTAINED first-class servants of all nations; males and females; City and country. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING French and English, desires a situation as nursery governess or lady's maid; no objection to travel; highest of references. Call at No. 32 3d av.

CHAMBER-WORK OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG English girl, not long in this country, to do light chamber-work or care children; is also a nice seamstress; will make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, understands her work, and gets on well with other servants; has good references; desires a steady place; does not object to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; neat and tidy; speaks good English; has good disposition; can sew; gives verbal references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an experienced nurse and a good waitress and maid; speaks good English; is tidy, active, useful; has good references. Is at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, in a private family; six years' reference. Call at No. 447 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; country preferred. Call Thursday at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; is a good sewer; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A real nice, obliging, and willing girl; a quick waitress and also an active chamber-maid; has good references. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, from 10 to 1. No. 52 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, who will make herself useful otherwise; country home preferred; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and washing in a private family; two years' City reference. Apply at No. 631 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and mind children; City reference. Call at 226 West 32d st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, or Nurse and Seamstress.—By two German Protestant young women; would like a place together or separately; understand their duties thoroughly; can furnish good City reference; will go at "panic" wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS AN excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and baking of all kinds; has a little daughter about nine; useful; together or separate; City or country, at reasonable wages; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, and ices; makes superior bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat cook; also, excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to do the coarse washing; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City reference; is willing to assist at the washing. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch woman, in City or country; is strong, and not afraid of work; wants a permanent home rather than high wages; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work servant, by a neat, industrious girl; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, reliable, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG PERSON; HAS three years', and from her last place eighteen months', references; is good, economical cook and first-class baker. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG, capable Scotch woman as cook and laundress; is obliging and not afraid of work; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands soups, meats, game, and is a good baker; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; City references. Call at No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, one as first-class cook, the other as nurse, to take care of children; references are good. Call or address No. 411 8th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERstands French and English cooking, in a private family in City or country; good references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., front room, third floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, together; one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; both have best reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; no objections to a boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business; private family preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 20 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 334 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN IN A small private family, where she could have her child with her; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call on or address Caroline, No. 628 Hudson st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has no objections to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 342 East 34th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH PROTEStant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 307 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands French and English cooking; in a private family or hotel. Address Fr. C. B., 253 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILL assist with washing; good reference. Apply at No. 307 West 18th st., third floor back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; best City reference. Call at No. 145 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmakers, a few engagements to go out by the day or week. Address M. O., Box 205, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW woman as housekeeper; understands all kinds of cooking; accustomed to the charge of servants; large salary not so much an object as a good home; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Hill, 31 West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman to do general work, or up-stairs work; has had experience in both, and understands both thoroughly; is neat and quick; City or country. Call at No. 106 5th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; or would go as cook, washer, and ironer; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl, as general servant, in City or country; is willing and industrious; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen at 214 East 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work in private boarding-house or restaurant; City or country. Call at No. 297 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO light house-work. Call or address No. 596 2d av., one door from 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH person, speaking English and Spanish, as lady's maid; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and embroideries; hair-dressing. Can be highly recommended at last employer's, No. 254 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; has the best of City references. Address C. A., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid; understands dress-making. Call or address No. 223 West 31st st., basement.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very tidy young girl; strong and neat; is a good laundress; can do fine washing and fluting perfectly; has excellent references from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 153 East 63d st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REGULAR PROTESTANT first-class laundress with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's Office.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY A VERY GENTEEL French girl, with the best of City references; is a very good seamstress; can alter dresses and cut children's clothes; understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine; can speak French and English. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37th st., removed to 424 6th av., near 26th st.; select servants, City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of growing children; is a good sewer; has four years City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant girl speaking English; fond of children; first-class seamstress; well recommended for neatness and competency. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; fully competent to take full charge of an infant; long experience; will travel if required; first-class reference. Apply at No. 123 West 24th st.; ring bell No. 12.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT Protestant woman to take care of an invalid lady and do family sewing; three years' City references. Apply for two days at No. 424 6th av., near 26th st., second floor; Mrs. Hardman's.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress, (in a first-class family only.) Address A. H., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WITH good references, as nurse and seamstress; has her own sewing-machine. Call at No. 703 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., dyeing store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, or to take the entire charge of a baby, is quite competent, and willing to travel with a family. Call at No. 110 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as nurse. Apply at No. 374 East 8th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to an invalid lady. Apply for two days at No. 199 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERator, understanding all kinds of family sewing by machine and hand, making up and trimming children's and ladies' dresses; would go out by the day or week in families. Address Seamstress, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid, or take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and operator; can dress hair; has two years' City reference from last place; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS competent seamstress; cuts, fits, waits on growing children or a lady; willing and obliging; best reference. Apply at No. 123 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is a most excellent sewer; reference given. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; no objection to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress or to take care of children or to do chamber-work; no objections to travel or to the country. Call at No. 295 East 7th st. M. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands cutting and fitting, and has best City references. Apply at No. 39 5th av., for two days.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A very tidy young girl; is a thorough good waitress; able to take a man's place; is also a very neat chambermaid, and competent; has very good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as waitress and chamber-maid, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 34 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day cleaning or washing; good reference. Call at 508 West 43d st., second floor, front.

MALES

BUTLER.—BY AN ALSATIAN MAN, SPEAKING French, German, and English, understanding his business thoroughly, and not afraid of work; has first-class City references. May be engaged at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A GOOD BUTLER, WITH GOOD City reference, but wants a country home in a good family; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CLERK, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED THIRTY-four, as clerk, or any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede; single, sober, of steady habits; is willing and trustworthy; has a good character; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; wages moderate. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young American man as coachman and useful man, or coachman and gardener; is a first-class man; best references; City or country. Address for three days, Jacob Hawkins, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, after that Sayville, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant single man, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, lay out and repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried (English) man without incumbrance, as coachman and vegetable gardener; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; wife will care for the butter if required; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is competent in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, good steady driver; no objection to make himself generally useful; can be highly recommended. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN. — BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him in every particular; is a careful, steady driver and first-class groom; strictly temperate; a very reliable man. Call or address Coachman, 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family; thoroughly understand his business; sober and steady; willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 241 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING OF his horses and carriages, for an experienced coachman; good driver, young, (unmarried and Protestant,) willing, and civil; three years' best City reference. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man, of strictly temperate habits; is a thorough hostler, and good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is very handy. Address M. J., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OF SUPERIOR ability in both capacities, and having filled respectable situations; his testimonials will bear the strictest investigation. Address J. B., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH man, married; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY WOMAN, &c.—BY an American Protestant man and wife, forty-two years old, with a grown son and daughter; man is well accustomed to all branches of farm work and machinery, sowing seed, caring stock, &c.; wife is well versed in the care and management of milk and butter, making cheese, caring poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXPERIENCE; gives good references; is single, sober, and industrious; can milk; is strong, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' experience. Address or call on T. B., Madison and Newark sts., Hoboken, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER'S BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY ON a farm; understands all kinds of farm work. Address for two days, James Dawson, 307 East 32d st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACtical man, married; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; well experienced in management of greenhouse and graperies, and is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower; can be well recommended for capability and sobriety. Address C. H. Henderson's seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE BEST of testimonials; understands hot and green houses, flowers, and landskapes; speaks good English; is a thoroughly experienced gardener, single, and trustworthy; has references from his own country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss, (single;) first-class florist, and well experienced in the care of hot-houses, graperies, and kitchen-garden; is able to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; good reference from last employer. Call or address, W. M., gardener, No. 309 Broome st., near Forsyth st.

GARDENER. — BY AN AGED PROTESTANT; married; no family; first-class professional man in all departments, particularly in grape culture; twenty-eight years in the country; is about making a change for the better; leaves at his own desire in April; none but a first-class place accepted. Address J. Horan, Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, of long experience; understands the culture of grapes, vegetables, and keeping a gentleman's place in good shape; six years' reference from his last employer. Call or address Irvine, No. 634 3d av., top floor, between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED man, no children; thoroughly understands outdoor gardening in all its branches; care of cold grapery, hot-beds, flowers, pruning; also, care of horses, cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man who understands green and hot house management; also graperies, flowers and vegetables, grafting, pruning, landscaping, &c., &c.; first-class testimonials. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-three years, who can assist in gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, raise and feed poultry, do farm work, &c.; good references. Call at Carpenter's Labor Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of hot and cold graperies, green-house, and vegetables in all its branches; best reference; married man; no family. Address T. Cox, Gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, who understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and in the open air; also laying out of new grounds; good City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married and without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a first-class man may call on or address Sterling, care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentlemen's place in order; would take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; understands the care of flowers, fruit trees, &c.; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, and would be generally useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried, no family; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; undoubted reference from last place. Address M. H. W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIAble single man; is a first-rate vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. L., No. 456 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH; MARRIED; NO FAMILY; age thirty-five; over twenty years' experience in growing all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. Address A. G. J. Christmas, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

GARDENER. — FIRST-CLASS: UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; can also make rustic work. Address G. P., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL single man, English; can furnish first-class recommendations. Address T. E. B., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MIDDLE AGED man of life-long experience, who guarantees his salary for his success; requires sole charge of his garden. Address J. E., gardener, No. 113 South st., City.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED (ENGLISH) MAN, no children; has best recommendations; understands all its branches. Address J. R., care Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, and industry. Call at No. 16 Wall st., Room No. 12.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in the country; understands the care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener, and will be useful and competent on a gentleman's place; temperate and honest; two years' very best references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; has excellent City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 128 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best references from last place. Call at 248 West 47th st., Room 10.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN IN a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address W. B., for two days, at No. 898 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

STRAW SEWERS OVER BLOCK.—STEADY work to good hands. W. GEORGE, No. 80 West Houston st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK, one who understands soups, meats, vegetables, and desserts; City reference from last place required. Apply to-day between 11 and 12 o'clock at No. 104 East 23d st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nursery governess, perfectly competent to take entire charge of two little children. Apply this and to-morrow morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 526 5th av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN to do the cooking and assist with the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at 69 Union place, (4th av.,) between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class chamber-maid; must have good City references. Apply from 1 until 3 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS GOOD COOK AND WASHER and ironer, well recommended from last employer. Apply at No 3 West 124th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 3 East 27th st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

ELOCUTION in all its branches, including Dramatic Rehearsals, Vocal Culture, Respiration, &c., taught by a Faculty of experienced Professors. Established in connection with the

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th street, next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court street, near State.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION. —Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. INDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.— GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS AND CORRESPONDENTS wanted in every County in the United States. Address, with stamp and references, the American Educational Union, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.

Has a Parlor Suite, with or without private Table, or can be divided.

Arrangements can be made temporarily or for the year, and also for the Summer in her house in Saratoga.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
ONE CHOICE SUITE OF APARTMENTS,
with private table.

Arrangements can be made also for the Summer, both in town and at Newport.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without meals served from hotel; references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE third floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK.—Third floor, handsomely furnished private bath; also, parlor and bedroom; with or without private table. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor, furnished, to let, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, A handsomely-furnished front room on the second floor, without board; location pleasant and convenient. No. 149 East 18th st.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms; also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE from 5th av.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED sunny room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

TO A FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN. — ONE or more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOARDERS WANTED.—NO. 23 WEST 32D st.; rooms with superior board, in a first-class liberal house; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS and single room on third floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room, for gentleman and wife. Superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, CHILD AND NURSE, country board from three-quarters to two hours from City Hall; permanent if suited; terms must be reasonable and stated in reply. Address LATIN, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN (GERMANS) A bedroom with parlor adjoining; breakfast desired; locality, west, between 14th and 33d sts.; limit, $15. Address Post Office Box No. 2,250.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—PART OF THE RENT taken in board; also, a flat and suite of furnished rooms desirably located. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORhood, near or on 5th or Madison av.; for gentleman and wife. Address C., Post Office Box No. 712.

WANTED—APRIL 1, UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for three adults; references given and required. Address, stating terms, N. E., Station F.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the mortgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

AUCTION SALE BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16.
R. LO FORTE, Manufacturer.

Peremptory sale of my entire stock of rich cabinet and upholstered furniture, to close the retail business. Now on exhibition.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, }
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.
HENRY J. CHAPIN, }
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-1aw6mTh* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.— Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-1aw6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made to the Board of Health on TUESDAY, 23d inst., for permit to erect a building for the slaughtering of animals on block bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th av., and Hudson River.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND MONTH.
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; (SATURDAY) MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—TO-NIGHT.
Second week of RISTORI'S Farewell Appearances
RISTORI in a new character TO-NIGHT.
RISTORI—Last time as LUCREZIA BORGIA.
TO-NIGHT last performance of Victor Hugo's renowned tragedy, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI, (last time).......as.......Lucrezia Borgia
Recognized as one of her greatest characters.
FRIDAY, (by request,) positively last performance of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SATURDAY at 1:30, second RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY TIME at a MATINEE of MARY STUART.
POSITIVELY its FINAL REPRESENTATION.
MONDAY—Positively last time of MEDEA.
THURSDAY, March 18, RISTORI in BROOKLYN.

LADIES' FAIR
For the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
PUNCH AND JUDY. MUSIC.

A TEA PARTY UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be given at St. Paul's Church, 4th av., corner of 22d st., THURSDAY, March 11. Annual meeting of St. Paul's auxiliary at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN, and Rev. GIDEON DRAPER will take part in the exercises, which will be varied by music. Missionary meeting at 8; Gen. FISK will preside. Addresses by Rev. Dr. DASHIELL and Rev. Dr. NEWMAN. Tea in the chapel from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained at No. 805 Broadway and at the door.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. TO-NIGHT.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2:30.
CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

GEORGIA MINSTRELS. — GEORGIA MINSTRELS. — "One of the best minstrel troupes," the *Graphic* says, "we have ever seen. They are all colored men, and for melody, action, grotesque humor, unsurpassed. Any one of their four end men is equal to the best end men of other troupes. They will meet with immense success."

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE, Manager.
Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, The London Comique; Messrs. HARPER and STANSEL, One-legged Comedians. Miss JENNY HUGHES. Miss MAGGIE WESTON. Mr. JOS. NORTON, Juggler. Mr. THOS. G ANGER, Comedian; the GARNELLAS, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, JOHN HART, &c. The Extravaganza KING DING DONG, with the 1,900 POUND BALLET TROUPE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS SOPHIE MILES AS HAMLET.
MISS ADA LAURENT AND MISS DOLLY WARREN.
THEODORE LOYAL IN AN ENTIRELY NEW ACT.
SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT.

"DAISY DARLING," THE MOST POPULAR ballad of the day. Sung with immense success by all the minstrel troupes. Composed by H. P. Danks. Price 35 cents. Published by THOMAS J. HALL (late William Hall & Son,) No. 751 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 52d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.

The present value of lot is....................$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety.......... 19,000
House and lot, total cost.......................$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard; lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Paca av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, March 13, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK —Authorized by Section 6, Chapter 574, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1905..................$150,000

ASSESSMENT BONDS—Authorized by Chapter 397 Laws of 1852, and Chapter 580 Laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1 1879.. ....$150,000

NEW-YORK CITY BONDS FOR LIQUIDATION OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS—Authorized by Chapter 756 Laws of 1873, payable July 1, 1876...$200,000

Said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full particulars see *City Record*.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 8, 1875. }
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, }
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON }
AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., }
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, }
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875. }

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTIETH TO EIGHTY-SEVENTH TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 13, FOURTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 13, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
MATINEE—GRAND MATINEE.
Soloists: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER,
(Only appearance at a Matinée of this celebrated pianiste.)
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Bass.
SYMPHONY No. 3, Im Walde (In the Forest).......Raff
CONCERT No. 5, E flat, op. 73..................Beethoven
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.
HUNGARIAN DANCES.............................Brahms
ROMANCE, Wie Todesahnung, "Tannhaeuser," Wagner
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
PIANO SOLO......................................Weber
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER.
WOTAN'S ABSCHEID, } Walkuere...............Wagner
FEUERZAUBER, }
THE VOCAL PART BY Mr. F. REMMERTZ.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

TO-NIGHT—THREE GREAT RACES
AT THE
HIPPODROME.

TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING	J. D. WALTON	TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING	and	TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING	DAN MACE,	TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING	Managers.	TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT
TROTTING		TO-NIGHT

ENGLISH THOROUGHBREDS AND SHETLAND PONIES IN GRAND RUNNING RACES.
THREE HOURS' PROGRAMME OF EXCITEMENT.

GILMORE

AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875, AT 8 P. M.
Tickets (at door) 50 cents.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN W. JESSUP, JOHN L. PLUMMER, JOHN A. McNULTY and JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Stephen W. Jessup, John L. Plummer, John A. McNulty, and Joseph I. Barnum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New York, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC NEBENZAHL and MONTAGUE S. MARKS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Nebenzahl and Montague S. Marks, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Charles Brink and Nicholas O. Mehlen, both late of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.— Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1875.
f25-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Morris Mayer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh4-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND UNKART and JACOB H. HENSCHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Edmund Unkart and Jacob H. Henschen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the first day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the second day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. MARTIN KATTENHORN, Assignee,
mh4-1aw3wTh* No. 88 Wall street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SMITH and CHARLES A. RALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at No. 12 Pell street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1875, at 11 A. M., all the property and assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of one Safe, a lot of Cotton Waste, Jute, Bagging, Hair, &c., and book accounts. —New-York, March 3, 1875. ARNOLD WYMAN,
mh4-1aw3wTh* Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Morris Mayer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874. HENRY H. RICE, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock; also a six per cent. interest dividend on the outstanding certificates of profits, both payable in cash on demand; also twenty-five per cent. on the capital stock in certificates, being the undivided profits of the year 1874.

The certificates of the undivided profits of the year 1868, being ten per cent. on the capital stock, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after March 8, 1875, from which date all interest dividends thereon will cease. The certificates must be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, }
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER cent. on the capital stock and outstanding Consolidation Certificates of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books for both stock and Consolidation Certificates will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of 20th April next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS.

THE

BIG

BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!
LAUGHTER INCESSANT
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT
Proprietor and Manager.............Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST 18 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK,
LAST BUT TWO,
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
115th to 121st performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

PARK THEATRE. "GIROFLE-GIROFLA."
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
of Lecocq's fascinating spectacular Opera Bouffe
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA!"
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA!"
which has delighted crowded houses for the past
FIVE WEEKS,
being the greatest success of opera bouffe since
"La Grande Duchesse."
GIROFLE-GIROFLA...................MLLE. GEOFFROY
MARASQUIN..............................MLLE. MINELLI
MOURZOUK...............................M. DE QUERCY
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear. Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Monday, 22, FRANK MAYO, in "DAVY CROCKETT."

A LADY WASHINGTON TEA PARTY
WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE
BENEFIT OF "THE SHELTERING ARMS,"
AT THE
ARMORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
Corner Broadway and 35th st.
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 30 and 31,
Under the patronage of the following ladies:

Mrs. Robert Aborn,
Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson,
Mrs. Francis C. Barlow,
Mrs. F. B. Barnard,
Mrs. Miles Beach,
Mrs. Arthur Bissell,
Mrs. Charles F. Blake,
Mrs. Judge Brady,
Mrs Gordon W. Burnham,
Mrs. Carr,
Mrs. N. D. Clapp,
Mrs. Wm. B. Clerke,
Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mrs. B. F. Corlies,
Mrs. H. De Coppet,
Mrs. W. B. Dick,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Ellis,
Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. Authur Gilman,
Mrs. Gen. Hancock,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,
Mrs. Louis P. Henop,
Mrs. Hitchcock,
Mrs. Henry Hoffman,
Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut,
Mrs. F. R. Jones,
Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,
Mrs. David Lydig,
Mrs. Gen. McKeever,
Mrs. J. J. Wentworth,
Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. T. M. Peters,
Mrs. H. E. Pellew,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. J. I. Roosevelt,
Mrs. H. Salisbury,
Mrs. Frank Saltonstall,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Shilito,
Mrs. Marion Sims,
Mrs. Stearns,
Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,
Mrs. William P. Talboys,
Mrs. Albert G. Thorp,
Mrs. Francis Tomes,
Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend,
Mrs. William Tracy,
Mrs. Robert M. Vail,
Mrs. Col. Vose,
Mrs. C. Walsh, Jr.,
Mrs. Elijah Ward,
Mrs. R. F. Ware,
Mrs. W. H. Wells,
Mrs. W. L. Whittemore,
Mrs. Edward Willet,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey.

ADMISSION, $1.

Tickets may be procured from any of the ladies above named.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conducter.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c.,
received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEVEN-STOP, TWO SET REED ORGAN, $100; sold elsewhere at $200; elegant 7⅓-octave square piano and cover, $275. ROVEN & CO., No. 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

LECTURES.

AGAIN TO LADIES ONLY.
AGAIN TO LADIES ONLY.
EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN,
EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN,
Will give another private lecture to
LADIES ONLY,
at
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.,
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, March 11.
Admission..50 cents

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union, at 7:30 o'clock. Prof. J. A. WHITNEY, will read a paper on AMERICAN AND BRITISH PATENT LAW REFORM. Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

HARNESS.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A fine new carriage-harness, light double harness, or light single or coupe harness, can have them at a sacrifice by calling at No. 143 East 59th st., third floor.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH COUPE HORSE, BLOOD bay; black points; seven years old; height, 16.2; warranted sound and kind in every respect. Can be seen at No. 15 East 28th st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIVERY STABLE, with first-class custom and in thorough order, for sale in Hoboken, N. J., for $5,500. Address A. J. K., Post Office Box No. 3,614, New-York.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT.
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FINE ARTS.

ART. ART. ART.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at 8 o'clock, at No. 845 Broadway, a collection of modern OIL PAINTINGS. Free exhibition now open day and evening.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SENIOR PARTNER OF A FIRST-CLASS Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment, desiring to retire, would like to meet with a general or special partner having $15,000, to continue the business with his present partners; based upon last year's business, this amount of capital will net fully forty per cent. All communications will be considered as strictly confidential. Address CASH, care Leonard Kirby, Esq., President Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS young man to become a partner in an old established clothing business; parties applying must have some knowledge of this or the cloth business, and about $2,000 capital. Apply to H. ROLFFES & CO., No. 350 Canal st.

$1.500 PER YEAR FROM $2,000.— Wanted, an active partner in an old established job printing house in this City. Address PRINTER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE WOULD-BE FIRE COMMISSIONER

HON. DICK FLANAGAN'S EXPLOITS AS A PRIZE-FIGHTER—HIS FIGHT WITH "BUNT" KELCH AT WEEHAWKEN IN 1854 FOR $150 A SIDE—PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

It is well known that Hon. "Dick" Flanagan, ex-member of the Board of Aldermen, and holder of a number of offices under former Tammany administrations, has been for some time past an untiring claimant for a vacant Commissionership at the hands of Mayor Wickham. In regard to the department that is to be graced by his presence, Mr. Flanagan and his backers were not at all particular, albeit rumor has it that the Fire or Police branches of the local Government are thought to be best fitted for the display of his peculiar talents. For the first-named department Flanagan's qualifications are numerous and varied, not least among them being the fact that when a member of the old volunteer department, in 1854, the would-be Commissioner appeared in the rôle of a prize-fighter. At that time he had not, so to speak, begun to rise in the world, most, if not, in fact, all of his leisure hours being spent as a "runner" for Water Witch Engine No. 10, in Twenty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue. Six blocks below the "Water Witch's" house lay a rival company—Mazeppa Hose No. 42, to which a strapping and pugnaciously inclined individual known as "Bunt" Kelch was attached. In the knock-downs and drag-outs with which the firemen of those days diversified the intervals between the conflagrations they were supposed to put out, a coldness, or, more strictly speaking, a warm and violent hatred sprung up between "Dick" Flanagan, the pet of "Rantown," as his neighborhood was called, and "Bunt" Kelch, the acknowledged leader of "Mackerelville." The result was that a prize-fight for $150 a side was arranged between the two parties, and early on a September morning, in 1854, the two champions, attended by retinues of their chosen friends, adjourned across the river to Weehawken, where preparations for the final settling of the difficulty were begun after the most approved pattern. A twenty-four-foot ring was pitched in a secluded spot, near the bank of the river, a referee and time-keeper chosen, and the representatives of "Mackerelville" and "Rantown" began to pummel each other with a hearty good will that was very edifying to the bystanders. From the start the advantage appeared to rest with Flanagan, who, though slightly younger than his opponent, was the latter's superior in wind and activity. "Bunt," however, was "game," and although victory in the end perched on the "Rantown" banners, the visage of its champion was so bruised and battered that his followers had little left to brag of. At the close of the contest, which extended over forty rounds and lasted more than one hour, Flanagan and his friends returned to New-York with the stakes, $300, which, it is needless to say, were speedily transferred to the money drawer of the nearest grog shop.

Shortly afterward Flanagan was appointed to an office in connection with the public stores, and at the breaking out of the war was elevated to the dignity of a Clerk in Judge Ledwith's Police Court. His career under the old Ring régime, and in the last Board of Aldermen, is familiar enough to the public; but there are comparatively few who, until recently, were aware that our prospective Fire (or Police) Commissioner had been the hero of a prize-fight. The details of the "mill" were published at the time in *Fistiana* and several other sporting papers, in the files of which they may still be found.

THE FARCE OF "HOME RULE."

HOW THE NATIVE DEMOCRACY ARE DISTANCED IN THE RACE FOR OFFICE—ANTECEDENTS OF TWO RECENT APPOINTEES UNDER TAMMANY—MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA PREFERRED TO NEW-YORK.

The progress of "home rule," under the administration of Mayor Wickham, has not been such as to fulfill the expectations of the hungry multitude to whom that gentleman and his "swallow-tail" subordinates owe their present elevation. Indeed, if the murmurs of the great unwashed, who crowd the corridors of the City Hall and Court-house, be taken as evidence, the conduct and appointments of our "model Mayor" have hitherto been in direct opposition to his express pledges, both before and after election. "Home rule" was the chief plank in the Democratic platform of last Fall, has for months been the staple topic of discussion in the party's leading "organ," and was iterated and reiterated throughout the Mayor's inaugural message as the grand panacea for misgoverned New-York. Still later his Honor wrote to certain Democratic members of the Legislature who were endeavoring to obtain places in the City Government for their friends in the rural districts, that not only were no more such places to be had, but that the country Democrats now occupying them must make way at an early day for the native members of the party, to whom the offices of right belonged. These were "brave words," and greatly delighted the Tammany "workers" who have been so long hungering and thirsting for the spoils of their late victory. But the sequel has not been so delightful. For the best office in his gift—the one of all others which carries with it the City patronage—the Mayor has gone over to Jersey and selected a cashiered "General," whose status during the latter half of the late war was as much worse than that of a rebel as the deliberate verdict of his fellow-soldiers and of the entire Northern people could make it. Still, bad as the appointment of Fitz John Porter unquestionably was, some of the transactions accompanying a more recent case are, if possible, still more disgraceful. A short time ago the report was circulated that Judge Stemmler, of the Seventh District Civil Court, was dead. Without waiting to verify the rumor, the Tammany leaders proceeded to appropriate the dead man's shoes to another "carpet-bagger," this time from Maryland, and who, as Assistant Deputy County Clerk, had for more than a year past been drawing a handsome salary from the City Treasury. The "place," which appears to have been regarded as "Boss" Kelly's personal property, was at once ticketed with the name of the "carpet-bagger" in question—Mr. J. Fairfax McLaughlin—and immediate application was made to Gov. Tilden for his appointment to the coveted position. The Governor, mindful of Mr. Kelly's past services, responded promptly, and before the true state of the case became known at Albany the appointment was in the pocket of the carpet-bagging Marylander and the latter on his way to be sworn in as the deceased Justice's successor. At this juncture the discovery was made that Judge Stemmler was in reality alive, and, thanks to a strong constitution and good spirits, enjoyed every prospect of living not only to the end of his term, but for many years after. On the receipt of this news the would-be Justice and his friends were much crestfallen, while the shame and mortification of the Governor at being inveigled into such an unseemly action were very great. Every effort was made to suppress the facts, Gov. Tilden telegraphing to Kelly and the others to hush the matter up, if possible; but it was too late. The story got wind, and the latest exponent of the new Home Rule policy was forced to run the gantlet of his friends' ridicule, as well as forego, though only for a few days, the "rise" that had been promised him. Kelly, who was equally mortified at the part he had played in the affair, vowed that the next vacancy, wherever it occurred, should be utilized for the promotion of his Southern friend. Accordingly, when Fitz John Porter received his appointment as Commissioner of Public Works, poor Gumbleton, who stood next above McLaughlin in the County Clerk's office, was literally "kicked up-stairs" into the Deputy Commissionership of Public Works, in order that the "gentleman from Maryland" might be shoved up a peg or two. It made no difference to Kelly that Gumbleton had passed most of his life among law books and ledgers, and knew rather less about the public works than the foreman of any "gang" between Harlem and the Battery. A place must be made for Mr. Kelly's foreign friends at all costs, or else how was the great principle of "home rule" to be properly vindicated?

But being born a Southerner is not the only fact in the new Deputy County Clerk's favor. Prior to his coming here, which was about a year ago, he was secretary to Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore. In this City he owes most of his successes to the Catholic clergy of St. James' Church, in the Fourth Ward, to whom he was highly recommended by his co-religionists in Baltimore. Their influence, added to that of ex-Confederate Major Quincy, who had known McLaughlin in former years, easily succeeded in finding him a place under the City Government. Quincy himself, who holds the position of Order of Arrest Clerk under Sheriff Conner, and is one of the Secretaries of the Tammany General Committee, was an early secessionist, and was actively engaged in the Confederate Army throughout the war; was most of the time on Gen. Longstreet's staff, and served under Lieut. Bradford, son of Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, and Gen. Winder, when those officers were in charge of Libby Prison, in Richmond, in the early part of the war. His duty was to call the roll of the Union prisoners twice a day. At the close of the war he came to this City, like many other Confederate officers, to seek his fortune in the Tammany ranks. He became interested here in selling Southern lands and Alabama State lottery privileges, getting into financial difficulties in consequence; he also obtained a contract, under "Ring" auspices to furnish Richmond granite for the erection of a District Court-house in this City, and has an unpaid claim against the City on this account. While not as brutal to Union prisoners as the wretch Wirz was, he was very dictatorial and offensive in his treatment of them. Those who get into his company now, by virtue of orders of arrest issued against them in civil suits, have to fee his deputies liberally for the privilege of going with them to obtain bondsmen to keep them out of jail.

A SUCCESSFUL CHEAT.

On Monday last, a young man of good address, giving his name as William Chambers, called on Mrs. Catherine M. Lydig, at her residence, No. 8 Washington square, and representing himself as an authorized agent for the "Soldier's Home," solicited from Mrs. Lydig a subscription in aid of the funds of that institution. Unfortunately for Chambers, Mrs. Judge C. P. Daly, who is President of the "Soldier's Home," was at the time he called on a visit to Mrs. Lydig. That lady, of course, called on Mrs. Daly for information, and Mrs. Daly recognizing Chambers as an impostor, gave him into custody. In his possession was found a subscription list, from which it appears that he has succeeded in obtaining over $700 in donations from a number of charitably-inclined persons. Chambers was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

THE DUANE STREET DISASTER.

A DOUBLE VERDICT—ELEVEN JURORS AGREE TO ONE AND TWO TO THE OTHER—A SERIES OF CENSURES—AMENDMENTS URGED TO THE BUILDING LAWS.

The jury in the Duane street disaster rendered a double verdict yesterday, at 12 M., at the Coroner's office, eleven jurors signing one paper and two the other. The former is as follows:

That Michael McCarthy, Catherine McGuinness, and Rose A. McGlynn came to their deaths from injuries received by the falling of the west wall of James Shaw's building, No. 25 Duane street, on the roof of St. Andrew's Church, and crushing it in, on the evening of February 25 last; that Mary A. Connor and Thomas Feeney met their deaths by being crushed and trampled upon during the panic in said church after the accident. We also find that the walls of said building were in an unsafe and dangerous condition when they fell, and had been in such condition from the time of the fire on the 12th of January; that the Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief of Battalion in charge of the fire at the time were both censurable for inefficient discharge of duty in not causing the dangerous parts of said walls to be thrown down immediately after the fire; that the Department of Buildings is guilty of violation of duty in not having taken sufficient legal means to secure said walls, or to cause the dangerous portions to be thrown down in the interval between Jan. 12 and the date of the disaster—a period of forty-four days—and also in not warning persons residing in the neighborhood of the dangerous condition of said walls.

That as John B. Snook, the architect, was intrusted by the owner with full authority and discretion respecting said building, we find that he erred in judgment in not taking additional precautions for the security of the walls or their removal. We recommend the Mayor to at once make application to the Legislature for such amendment to the building laws of this City as will secure adequate means of egress from all buildings in which large numbers of persons are employed or do congregate, so that life shall be protected against fatalities of fire, panic, or any other sudden emergency.

Signed: Oswald Ottendorfer, Eugene Kelly, James Lynch, E. R. Meade, G. Leweck, P. O'Donoghue, Thomas Maher, J. D. Melius, Edward Jenkins, Edward L. Donnelly.

The other is: "That Michael McCarthy and Catherine McGuinness came to their deaths by the falling of a portion of the west wall of J. M. Shaw's building, and that Mary A. Connor, Thomas Feeney, and Ann McGlynn came to their death by being crushed and trampled upon during the panic that occurred in the church after the accident, and in consequence of the inadequate means of egress with which said church was provided, the stairways being too narrow and crooked, and the outside doors being so hung as to swing inward. We find that the architect and Chief of the Fire Department erred in judging said wall to be safe and allowing it to stand. We also find that Amos W. Titus, the contractor, was guilty of gross carelessness in not throwing the walls down or making them safe during the period from the 12th of January until the date of the disaster, having known that they were not altogether safe.

(Signed,) JOHN F. TROW,
H. F. THURBER.

Thomas L. Thornell agreed to the first verdict in every particular, but found in addition that the construction of the gallery stairways of the church, and the doors in opening inwards, call for severe censure.

The jury, before dispersing, passed a vote of thanks to the Coroner.

THE PERQUISITES OF ALDERMEN.

OUR CITY FATHERS AND KING KALAKAUA—EXTRAORDINARY BILLS FOR DRINKS AND RENA VICTORIAS.

The Aldermanic Committee on Finance have not yet approved of the bills for the reception of King Kalakaua. There is a good deal of mystery surrounding some of the claims. The latest bill was presented yesterday by Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of a restaurant on Broadway, near Duane street. He claims to have furnished the Committee on the Reception of the King sundry drinks, dinners, and cigars, amounting to $68 65. The following are the items:

Dec. 23, 1874.	
R. V. [Rena Victoria] cigars at fifty cents each	$10 00
Two bottles Piper Heidsick	6 00
Dec. 24, 1874.	
One bottle Piper Heidsick	3 00
Seventeen R. V. cigars and one dinner	3 90
Seven R. V. cigars and one bottle Heidsick	4 40
Sundry drinks	1 55
Dec. 26, 1874.	
Sundry dinners	6 65
Drinks and cigars	3 70
Dinners, wines, and cigars	15 55
Dec. 29, 1874.	
Wines and drinks	8 00
Dec. 30, 1874.	
Drinks and wine	6 50
Total	$68 65

This bill, it is said, was signed by ex-Assistant Aldermen Keating, Kehoe, and Brucks, but it is not likely that the Board of Aldermen will approve of it.

The Committee on Finance have requested the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel to furnish the items of their bill of $6,286 91 for entertaining the King and the Municipal Committee and others. The bills for coaches are as follows: C. J. Farley, $2,644; E. Van Ranst, $80.

A GHOST IN A JAIL.

HANGED IN 1872 AND BACK AGAIN IN 1875—THE PRISONERS SCARED AND THE KEEPERS PUZZLED.

Hackensack, in Bergen County, has a sensation in the shape of a genuine ghost which haunts the County Jail and creates the utmost consternation and alarm among the prisoners and other inmates. The spirit has been recognized as that of John W. Avery, the young man who was hanged in the jail on June 28, 1872, for murder. The mysterious phenomena which accompany the appearance of the spirit were at first attributed to some plan of escape concocted by the prisoners, but recent developments prove that such is not the case. A prisoner named Wallace, who was confined in the jail in October last, and who was familiar with Avery, solemnly affirms that his spirit appeared one night, and was distinctly seen to walk around one of the tiers and pull the bed-clothing off a German prisoner who was confined in the cell formerly occupied by Avery. The German, who is still a prisoner, confirms the story, and many persons who visited Avery now remember that he made a solemn promise before his death to revisit the jail after his execution. The story of his latest appearance seemed to be well authenticated, several of the prisoners thoroughly agreeing in their statement of all the alleged facts. The phenomenon occurred about midnight on Sunday, and there is no doubt that the utmost consternation and alarm prevailed among the prisoners. As is customary in all well regulated ghost stories, the clock had just ceased striking 12 when a soft, unnatural light filled the whole interior of the jail and awakened all the prisoners. Some of them were terror-stricken and buried their heads beneath the bed-clothing, while others seemed to be paralyzed so that they could not move, and were thus compelled to be unwilling witnesses of the supernatural scenes and sounds that followed. They solemnly aver that they heard one of the windows raised and felt the cold air rush in. Then the shadowy form of a man, all plainly visible except the legs, seemed to glide between the bars and up the stairs to the top tier of cells. The figure stopped in front of the cell which had been occupied by Avery, and opening the door, entered. The opening and closing of the door was distinctly heard. After the lapse of a few minutes the figure reappeared, and its footfalls on the steps as it descended again were distinctly heard. The figure passed around all the tiers of cells, and then floated down to the wash-room, and was heard to turn on the water. Finally the ghost returned to the window and disappeared as it had entered, and the bluish light gradually faded away. This is substantially the story as told by several of the prisoners, who claim to have been eye-witnesses, and express their firm belief that they saw Avery's ghost.

CITY HALL NOTES.

John Davids, an Israelite, and Mary Anne O'Toole O'Kelly were united in marriage yesterday by Mayor Wickham. Miss O'Toole O'Kelly is in her teens, and the groom is about twenty-three. The names of the couple created some merriment among the spectators.

Mr. John O'Reilly, the Grand Marshal of the Irish societies, invited the Mayor yesterday to review the procession on St. Patrick's Day. His Honor accepted the invitation.

Mayor Wickham has appointed ex-Deputy Sheriff Seebacher as City auctioneer, to sell goods seized by the Marshals of the various courts.

Another delegation of liquor dealers complained to the Mayor yesterday that the police have arrested saloon-keepers at night—thus preventing them from obtaining bail. The Mayor said he would confer with the Police Commissioners on the subject.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will present a report to-day, recommending the appointment of some resident of this County as a member of the State Board of Assessors. A report will also be submitted by the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works in favor of rebuilding the sewer in Centre, from Pearl to Canal street, by days' work. The report, it is said, was prepared on the recommendation of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works.

A WORKING MENS' PROTEST.

LARGE MEETING AT COOPER UNION—THE BILL PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE OPPOSED—THE RESOLUTIONS.

The promised demonstration of the working men of New-York was made last evening at Cooper Union, to protest against a bill pending before the Legislature, known as the Conspiracy bill, making it a penalty for any man or any set of men to originate or incite a strike. The bill referred to was denounced as a monstrous measure, contrary to the spirit and principles of the Constitution and of the existing statutes, which secure to the working men as well as to all others the rights of organizations for mutual protection.

The great hall was filled. A large Police force was in attendance, but everything passed off in a decorous and orderly manner. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by William Cashman, who nominated Jacob Mohrstadt, President of the Tailors' Union, Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Mohrstadt, in a few opening remarks, alluded to the bill in question as a measure which would be worse than slavery laws.

Mr. Morris, of the 'Longshoremen, was elected Secretary by a unanimous vote. He then read the following resolutions, which, after being read in German, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the working men, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby enter our most earnest and emphatic protest against the passage of this most monstrous bill, as being in contravention of the Constitution of this State, and of existing statutes securing us the rights of organization for mutual protection.

Resolved, That it ill becomes the representative of a free people to introduce a measure so much at variance with the Constitution of our country, and so contrary to all reason and justice, and we call upon every representative opposed to special legislation for any class to cast his vote against this bill.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Judiciary Committee to report adversely on this bill, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and as being subversive of all good government.

Resolved, That, as the Democratic Party made it a plank in their platform, the party in power is responsible for the legislation, if the present bill passes the Assembly.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be sent to the Judiciary Committee and the Assemblymen from this City.

The first speaker introduced to the meeting was J. McMacken, of the Painters' Lodge No. 4, whose speech was received with applause. He was followed by Robert Blissert, of the Tailors' Union, who argued that if the bill in question had been in force a few months ago, when the 'longshoremen stood up for their rights, the Police authorities would have crowded the jails with working men and allowed vagabonds and bummers to take their places.

Daniel Clancy, of the Stone-cutters' Union; George Winter, of the German Cigar-makers' Union; Richard Mathews, of the Bricklayers; Elliott, of the painters, and several others addressed the meeting.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE HUDSON FREEHOLDERS—A REFORM TO BE EFFECTED—THE SINKING FUND BILL DEFEATED—THE STATE PRINTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

The much-sought reform in the management of Hudson County affairs seems likely to be secured after all. Carey's bill reorganizing the Freeholders of that county having passed the House, and Abbett's bill having passed the Senate, it was discovered that it would be impossible to get either bill through both Houses; and Messrs. Carey and Abbett, in their desire to answer the popular demand for reform, have compromised their differences. They have agreed to pass a bill providing for the election in the Spring of sixteen Freeholders, and at the ensuing Fall election for the choice of a Director at Large, who shall be invested with veto powers, and shall not vote except in case of a tie. The Freeholders are to give bonds in $10,000 and the Director of the board in $20,000. The members are to receive a salary of $750 each, and the Director a salary of $1,500.

Speaker Vanderbilt to-day appointed Messrs. Rabe, Moffat, and Morrow members of the Joint Committee to prepare a bill for the submission to the vote of the people of the amendments proposed to the State Constitution.

Messrs. Sheeran, McGill, and Toffey were appointed a committee to investigate the conduct of the local government of Jersey City from the year 1868, down to the present time.

Senator Abbett, this morning, called up in the Senate the House resolution calling for a joint meeting for the election of State officers at 10 A. M. Mr. Hopper moved that the Senate concur, but the resolution was, on motion of Senator Wood laid upon the table by a vote of 10 to 8. There is no prospect, just now, of a joint meeting during the present session of the Legislature.

A bill introduced by Mr. Shann, of Middlesex, was called up in the House on its final reading this morning. The bill proposed to repeal a law which required the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay the interest of the moneys under their control into the hands of the State Treasurer; to be applied by him to the payment of the interest upon the State debt. The passage of the bill would have left the interest moneys in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for reinvestment. Mr. Youngblood contended that as moneys taken from the sinking fund are exempt from taxation, the State would be the loser by the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Shann. The bill was put on its final passage and defeated by a vote of 25 to 15.

In the House, this morning, the bill providing that hereafter liquor licenses in Camden City shall be procured from the County Courts, instead of from the municipal authorities as heretofore, was called up. Mr. Scovil asked that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to.

The House last evening passed Mr. Patterson's bill repealing all laws authorizing the publication of the State laws in the newspapers, and it passed its second reading in the Senate to-day. The bill is initiatory to reform in the publication of the laws. This branch of the public service cost in 1863 $3,000; last year it cost $75,000. The repeal of all acts upon the subject will be followed by the introduction of a suitable bill for the publication of the laws.

The Governor nominated to the Senate for confirmation, the name of Samuel M. Chambers, of Jersey City, as State Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

The Senate adjourned this evening until to-morrow morning, when they will, for the first time this session, hold their Thursday meeting. The House will hold an evening session.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER IN JERSEY CITY.

James Hunt and Michael Gilligan were placed on trial yesterday in the Hudson Court of Quarter Sessions on an indictment for manslaughter in having caused the death of William Livingston at Jersey City on the morning of Nov. 29, 1874. Judge Hoffman presided, and Associate Justice Wiggins occupied a seat on the bench. Hunt and Gilligan occupied seats by their counsel, Jonathan Dixon, William D. Daley, and Norman L. Rowe. Hunt, who has been out on bail, looked remarkably well, but Gilligan, who has been in jail since the day of the occurrence, looks pale and careworn. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury, the first panel being exhausted when five had been obtained. A second panel was ordered drawn immediately, however, and just after recess the twelfth man was sworn in. District Attorney Garrettson opened the case for the prosecution with a brief recital of the facts of the murder. Before the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon three witnesses—James Bennett, Henry Mackin, and Francis Dowling—were examined, but their evidence did not differ from that given at the Coroner's inquest.

THE SPRING CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, yesterday, it was decided to hold the Spring meeting at Creedmoor on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 27, 28, and 29. The programme adopted was as follows:

Thursday, May 27.—Directors' match, open to all Directors and Honorary Directors of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; two sighting and five scoring shots; entrance fee, $1; prize, Directors' gold badge. Second match, short range; two sighting shots and seven scoring shots; entrance fee, $1; prize not determined.

Friday, May 28.—Third match; Leech Cup; distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots; no previous practice on the day of the match; fifteen shots at each range; the trophy to be held for the space of one year by the winner.

Saturday, May 29.—Fourth match; military short range; distance, 200 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots; prize not determined. Fifth match; military long range match; distances, 500 and 600 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance; prize, a Remington Long Range Creedmoor Rifle.

FORTY-SIX LIVES LOST BY A FIRE.

Particulars of the burning, on the 18th ult., of a lucifer-match manufactory, at Tidaholm, Sweden, by which forty-six lives were lost, are contained in a letter received in Dundee on Thursday, written by an eye-witness. He says: "About 5 o'clock this morning sixty women and children were employed making matches, when in an instant some of the material caught fire, and No. 6 room was in flames in a few seconds. Some of the poor creatures managed to escape, but forty-three, many of them children, were literally roasted to death. Of eighteen young girls who came to work at Tidaholm only last week, no fewer than twelve perished, and their charred remains lie unclaimed by any one. Baron Essen, who is proprietor of all the lands and villages round Tidaholm, collected the inhabitants together after the fire and conducted service in the church, which was crowded. The scene was very painful. The corpses lay in a heap near by, and the weeping and wailing of the relatives was distressing. Forty-six bodies were taken out of the ruins while I remained. Match making is a process especially dangerous in Sweden, as all the houses are wood, and once a fire breaks out there is no time to save life or property."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is announced that the finest trotting of the season will take place at the Hippodrome this evening.

The Western Union Telegraph Company Directors met yesterday and declared a dividend of two per cent., payable April 18.

Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, will give another private lecture, to ladies only, at Robinson Hall this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

Honora Driscoll, aged fifty, of No. 76 Oliver street, fell at the corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets, yesterday, and fractured a leg.

Dr. Juche, Reuter's agent in this City for some time past, has sailed for Europe, and Walter C. Collins, of the London office, fills his place temporarily.

The postal rates on third-class mail matter have been increased from one cent for every two ounces to one cent per ounce. This includes newspapers, books, etc.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 21,662 letters and 46 bags of newspapers, of which the Java took 19,472 letters and 34 bags, and the Colon 2,192 letters and 12 bags.

The New-Haven steamers are now running regularly, leaving this City at 3 P. M. and New-Haven at 11:30 P. M. The difficulties encountered in navigation of the Sound are nearly removed.

A Lady Washington Tea Party, for the benefit of The Sheltering Arms will be given on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 29 and 30, at the armory corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street.

Custom-house Inspectors Judd and Steele yesterday seized 2,000 cigars on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz, on a charge of being illegally imported. Inspector McCourt seized 700 smuggled cigars on the same vessel.

There is now much confusion attending upon the administration of justice in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as the new premises rented are not yet ready, and the work of tearing down the old court-room was begun yesterday.

A tea party, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, will be given this evening at St. Paul's Church, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Gen. Fisk will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Dashiel and Newman.

A committee of representative gentlemen from Wall street called upon Controller Green yesterday, to tender him their confidence and support, and to express their abhorrence of the assault made upon his life the day previous. Messrs. William A. Booth and B. B. Sherman also conveyed to the Controller cordial assurances of their sympathy and regard.

The steam-ship England, of the National Line, which has just arrived from Liverpool, encountered an ice floe twenty miles long by thirty miles wide, off the banks of Newfoundland, which stove in her bow. The skill of the Captain brought the vessel to port without delay or damage to cargo. Other vessels report the same floe as remaining in the steamer route.

A number of leading Italians, resident in this City, have addressed themselves to M. Ferdinando de Luca, the Italian Consul General of this City, to take measures for the recovery of the body of Capt. Pireino, of the foundered Italian bark Giovanni. The Consul General has sent to the Italian Consul at Boston the necessary instructions; and, if the body is found, it is to be forwarded to this City for burial.

The Senior Class of Columbia College Law School met last evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William H. Gibson; Vice President, Henry B. Kinghorn; Secretary, George M. Mackellar; Treasurer, Tarrant Putnam; and Valedictorian, Frederic W. Heinrichs. The annual Commencement exercises take place in the Academy of Music on the evening of the 12th of May next.

Edward Gahon, aged thirty-seven, of No. 23 Second street, was brought to the Mercer Street Police Station, yesterday afternoon, suffering from some unknown malady. Dr. Wade was summoned, and found that the man was under the influence of an overdose of hydrate of chloral, which it was ascertained he had taken to allay the pain caused by an attack of neuralgia. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Another new steamer has recently been added to the fleet operated by the North-German Lloyds' Steam-ship Company. She was christened the Hepsburg, and was built at Hull, England. Her dimensions are: length, 354 feet; 39 feet breadth of beam; 31 feet depth of hold; and has a carrying capacity of 3,098 tons. Her engines are compound direct action. The general appearance of the vessel is similar in all respects to the Hohenzollern of the same line.

The committee by which the cases of contested elections to the lower house of the Louisiana Legislature are to be settled, will meet in this City to-morrow. It is composed of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, Charles Foster, William Walter Phelps, Clarkson N. Potter, and Samuel S. Marshall. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Frye are expected here to-night, and the others are here now. The committee will not listen to testimony or arguments, but will examine the papers presented to the Returning Board in the cases of those claimants who pledge themselves to the support of the present plan of adjustment, which involves fealty to the Kellogg Government.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Bread and Beef House" was held last evening in Memorial Church, No. 139 West Forty-eighth street. After some discussion of a proposition to extend the field of the charity, the Secretary read the first annual report, which gave the cost of provisions from November, 1873, to November, 1874, $3,484 25; the subscriptions to the "Fresh Air Fund" for the children's Summer excursions, $705 05, and the expenses, $537 33. The total receipts during 1873–74 were $6,134 81, and the expenditures during the same time $5,979 18. The assets of the Ladies' Employment Committee during 1873–74 amounted to $1,399 44, and the expenses to $1,337 16.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman at large Riggs resigned his position yesterday. The office was first created when Riggs was appointed, about a week ago.

John McKenna was arrested at 6 o'clock last evening on a charge of stealing a sleigh and team of horses, valued at $500, from Benjamin Dawson, of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue.

Charles C. Kraushaar, Property Clerk, reports that during the month of February the value of stolen property recovered by the Police amounted to $18,178 56. Of this amount $18,095 25 was returned to the owners.

Argument was heard yesterday in the City Court by Judge Reynolds, on a motion made by the defendant to consolidate the three libel suits brought by Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Decision reserved.

Yesterday the recent investigation into the charges preferred by ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Hughes against United States District Attorney Lenney, was proceeded with in the United States Court Building on Montague street.

Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, issued a mandamus ordering the Board of City Works to show cause why they do not advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the city during the remainder of the year, as directed by the Common Council on the 11th of January last.

Lawrence Abrahams, who is charged with having procured a mock marriage to be celebrated between himself and a girl named Mary Shuttleworth, at a house of ill-fame, in the Eastern District, was arrested yesterday. He is a married man and has a family.

Mrs. Jennie Gale, who was arrested and held as a witness in the malpractice case by which Antoinette Fanner, of No. 68 President street, lost her life, was yesterday transferred from the First Precinct Station-house to the Raymond Street Jail. The Police say they are on the track of the guilty parties.

Fire Marshal Thorne reports that during last year there were 351 fires in Brooklyn, by which property to the amount of $537,763 was destroyed. On the property destroyed the insurance was $1,959,275. During the year there were six persons burned to death, and two suffocated. Three persons were burned and injured for life by the careless use of kerosene oil.

At the annual meeting of the Female Employment Society, held yesterday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. A. Low, Pierrepont place; Vice President, Miss Peet, No. 184 Columbia street; Secretary, Mrs. William Brooks, No. 77 State street; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Doubleday, No. 105 First place; Treasurer, Miss A. A. Bedell, No. 11 Cranberry street; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Baltsell, No. 9 Carroll place.

Detectives Williams and Butts, of the Central Office, arrested a woman named Ellen Osborne, yesterday, in North Portland avenue, on a charge of stealing $100 worth of clothing from Mr. William Crechton, of Baltimore. The accused was housekeeper for Mr. Crechton, but owing to some misunderstanding left, and it is alleged brought away the clothing which she is charged with having stolen. She will be taken on to Baltimore to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Calico Baxter Hop will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, on the 18th inst.

The Astor House is to be reopened about the 1st of September next by Messrs. Dam & Sanborn, proprietors of the Union Square Hotel. The hotel will be conducted on the European plan, and will be furnished and ornamented in first-class style, and with all the modern improvements.

George Hopp fell from the roof of a building in Niagara street, Newark, on Tuesday afternoon, and was severely injured internally.

The bridge across the Passaic River, at Mead's Basin, collapsed yesterday under the heavy weight of snow and ice upon it. The bridge was made of sheet iron.

Coroner Osborn has commenced an inquest in the case of John J. Camp, Jr., who was killed at the Commerce street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, Monday evening.

The Municipal election in Camden yesterday resulted in the election of fourteen Republicans and eleven Democrats to the Council. The Democrats elected a City Treasurer and Assessor.

In the United States Court at Newark yesterday, Detective Charles Becker, of Newark, who pleaded guilty of perjury, was sentenced to a term of one year at hard labor in the State Prison.

At the regular meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, held at Mott Memorial Hall last evening, a sketch of the life of Sir James Tyrrell was read by Mr. Martin H. Stafford, the Secretary.

A musical entertainment will be given in old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church.

Wilson Reid, of this City, and Daniel W. O'Leary, of Chicago, have entered into an agreement to walk a match of twenty miles, for $500 a side, at the Hippodrome, on Saturday, March 20, O'Leary to give Reid a start of 440 yards.

Rev. Mathew Hale Smith delivered a lecture, entitled "The Choice of an Occupation," at the Boys' Lodging-house, No. 709 East Eleventh street, last evening. The next lecture will be given next Monday evening by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D.

The fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the Willett Street M. E. Church, when addresses were delivered by Rev. George H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, and Rev. William H. Thomas, of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church.

The New-Jersey Methodist Conference assembled yesterday morning in the Pitman Church, in New-Brunswick, Bishop Simpson presiding. The proceedings opened with prayer and the administration of the sacrament. The business transacted yesterday was mainly of a routine character and the appointment of standing committees.

Detectives Haggerty and Murray, of Newark, have arrested Henry Smith, John Helrigel, and Frederick Campbell on suspicion of being the parties who entered John Hartman's saloon, a few days ago, and after gagging Hartman's son, who was in charge, robbed the money-drawer of $30. They are held for examination.

A meeting of the Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, Mr. Bemo Loewy presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, a lecture entitled the "Facts and Fancies of Woman's Suffrage" was delivered by Mrs. Henrietta Payne Westbrook.

At the regular annual meeting of the Woodside Rowing Club, of Newark, N. J., held on Tuesday evening, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Frederick W. Leonard, President; Harry S. Magrane, Vice President; R. Smith Carter, Secretary; George G. Nevers, Treasurer; and John H. Osborne, Captain.

An Erie Railway freight train ran off the track yesterday morning at the junction in Paterson, and severely injured Clarence Kaslow and John McManus, two laborers, who were standing alongside the track. Another laborer escaped with slight injuries. Two hours previously another freight train ran off the track at the same place.

The jury in the case of John Mulvihill, who was tried in the Hudson County Court of Sessions for assault on Freeholder Charles F. Rub with intent to kill him, were charged yesterday morning by Judge Hoffman, and retired for deliberation. In an hour they returned with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Edward Reed, a brakeman employed on the Midland Railroad, was instantly killed at Wortendyke Station yesterday morning. He was caught between the bumpers while coupling a train of cars, and crushed so severely that death was instantaneous. The body was placed on a train and brought to New-York, where the young man's parents reside.

The silk weavers in Paterson struck for higher wages yesterday morning. Twenty employes in Strange's mill, fifteen in Pelgram & Meyers,' and a few from each of the other mills, quit work and refuse to resume unless their demands are complied with. The employers are unwilling to accede to the demand because they say an advance of ten per cent. was made very recently, and the weavers now earn from $2 to $3 a day, which they consider very fair wages.

The Board of Education has served a printed notice upon the Boards of School Trustees of the several wards, giving notice of an addition to the by-laws of the board, to the effect that any teacher found guilty of a violation of the by-laws of the board in regard to corporal punishment shall be liable to a penalty of forfeiture from his or her salary of not less than five nor more than thirty days' pay, or dismissal from school, subject to the approval of the board.

The funeral of the late Nehemiah Perry, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the Newark Common Council, all the city officials, the members of the Bar in a body, and a large number of prominent and wealthy citizens. The religious services were held in the South Park Presbyterian Church. Among those present were Gov. Bedle and ex-Gov. Parker. Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the funeral services, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. All the public offices were closed from 1 o'clock until after the funeral, and the flags were at half-mast.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Gen. Joseph S. Whitney, of Boston, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Charles F. Powell, United States Vice Consul at Callao, Peru, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Sir A. T. Galt, of Montreal, and F. E. Church, the artist, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Joseph Winlock, of Cambridge, Mass., and Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressmen Charles Foster, of Ohio; William A. Wheeler, of New-York, and ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressmen Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; R. H. Duell, of New-York, and Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE POLICE AND THE SNOW-PLOWS.

The efforts of the Street-cleaning Bureau to clear the streets through which the horse-cars pass are reported as ineffectual, in consequence of the persistence of the railroad companies' employes in throwing back the snow into large hillocks. The officers of the roads, in their turn, complain that the laborers of the Street-cleaning Bureau pile the snow upon the tracks to such a depth that it would require treble the usual number of horses to draw the cars. The Eighth street line has been, since the commencement of the thaw, particularly unfortunate in this respect, and no cars were run on that line between 7 o'clock Tuesday evening and early yesterday afternoon. The action of the Police Commissioners in preventing the company from removing the snow from the track with the plows and sweepers is criticised as extremely severe and unjust. The track of the Bleecker street line was being cleared throughout yesterday until the arrest of the track-master by the Police, under the ordinance recently passed by the Common Council. On the majority of the up-town lines the plows have ceased running, the companies preferring to obey the law, and overcome the obstacles on their track by doubling up teams. Even then the strain on the animals was severe until the gradual melting of the snow by the heat of the sun.

[Advertisement.]

DIAMONDS have lately advanced in price in Europe, but HOWARD & CO., of 5th av., continue to sell at former prices.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java for Liverpool.—George D. Baremore, Joseph Elliott, Joseph Haber, Henry Zimmern, W. S. Cairns, Count Batthyani and man servant, Robert Norman, Rev. J. J. Doherty, Hon. William Maxwell, Patrick Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brown, M. T. Brown, Miss Brown, Alfred Ostheimer, James C. Keer, H. R. Fielding, Rev. J. J. Mombert, D. D., A. D. Jessop, Frank Hegger, Edward Clifton, C. Cook, J. R. Schuyler, H. Randel, A. H. Cullen, H. C. Gwyn, C. Klein, A. Reeve, Israel Selden Spencer, Jr., B. W. Henckert, C. L. Perkins, Mrs. MacArthur and child, F. W. Sterry, J. S. Spence, Mr. McGuckian, Mr. Price.

In steam-ship Colon for Aspinwall.—M. Obenio, D. N. Crouse and wife, James S. Dun, Mrs. Hawkins and two daughters, S. Davis, Jr., Henry C. Langham, Mrs. Wafer and child, Frank Watner, C. F. Clapp, Mrs. M. Murtie, P. Wooley, James Stevenson, Miss L. Jewell, E. Jewell, Edward McGrath, Mrs. McGrath, Miss Sarah Rourke, Miss Julia E. Beach, E. Y. Robbins and child, Robert Speer, Mrs. Willen, Edward Kratz, John Reid, Miss E. A. Leap, Mrs. E. McLean, John S. Sterling, O. B. Weeks, G. Trigas, Harry Stoddard, N. W. Tafts, wife, and infant, Miss M. Carleton, W. D. Gilette, F. Parker and wife, R. G. Batchelder, O. S. Cressy, W. H. Jenks and wife, George P. Lesure, J. Lewis Brackett, Alf. Stebbins, A. M. Mirriam, H. Draper, M. A. Howard and wife, Leonard Richardson, F. H. Merguire, W. N. Nassau, S. Schaffer, C. Baker, G. S. Bradley, M. M. Mory, L. B. Hastings, Jr., Jacob Reuben, G. V. Hannan, Dr. Linn Harbaugh, D. S. Baker and wife, F. E. Rogers, J. H. Snell, I. T. Kee, E. McKenzie, R. D. Wicks, Frederick Parker and wife, Miss I. Greenwood, Mr. Woodhouse and wife, H. W. Wheeler, Joseph Darney, Paul Darney, Mr. Lasame, E. Fowks, L. C. Ellis, L. L. Buck, Jacob Raymond and wife.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—T. M. Woodcock, A. G. Wallace, John J. Hossman, S. J. Baird, J. F. Patterson, E. T. Platt, A. Meyers, D. W. Gray, Joseph Borrell, G. W. Hoffman, H. Wittier, daughter, and governess, D. V. Bagley, T. Hamah, E. Meyers, Mrs. James Shean, Miss Lizzie Sullivan, Capt. Oliver Cutts, Mrs. Palmer and child, Mrs. Eppelsheime and two children, W. O. Devoe, Fred C. Stoddard, S. Meyers, J. W. Crackbon, J. S. Gray, H. D. Foote, E. L. Sturgeon, A. M. Wright, G. Stein. From the Isthmus—Trenor W. Park, Mr. Gager, Mr. Maddock, Dr. Trumbull, sister, and servant, C. K. Winn, Charles Powell, Mr. Parraga, Thomas P. McDonough, L. Mayo, Leona Dare, T. S. Hall, R. Neilson, wife, and two children, G. A. Mortimer and wife, Charles K. Reinell, Alice Martin, Mars Bogert, James Atkinson, G. Lingard, F. Demas, William Demas, George Bratzer, O. H. Baker, Samuel Weiman, John O'Brien, J. Cushman, Mr. Heath, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Land, T. J. Capham, Capt. N. Robinet, F. T. Williams, Mr. Hastings, T. D. Smith, G. P. Barnard and wife, A. Harmer and wife, Mlle. Antoffie, Mrs. John Howe, Laflin Howe, Ida De Ujer, Maria Goldschmidt, T. Whealan, D. Leeson, Thomas Hall.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—F. Adam, George Bain, W. Black, John F. Emslie, Sir Alexander T. Galt and lady, B. W. Hawkins, John O. Hughes, Samuel Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, two Miss Kiplings, L. Kountze, A. McLaren, John L. Lee, A. Moore, W. M. Scott, H. Vogel, John L. Anderson, Charles B. Bernard, Mrs. Ann Collins, D. S. Taber, P. St. George, C. Gunner, Lieut. Hodgkinson and wife, Edward Ottley, Gen. Palmer, wife, child, and nurse, J. C. Paton, J. Pollitt, H. Scott Ritchie, H. Saurbier, R. J. Wood.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—William Gordon, George Goulding, A. Wittemann, J. G. McIlwraith, Alfred Gurney, W. H. Slipper, William Beardsworth, Miss Beardsworth, Miss Thomson, J. C. Hamilton, John Ross, Robert Talbot, and 120 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Seidel, from Hamburg.—Adolph Sheuer and wife, Carl Becherer and wife, C. H. Shearer, A. J. Seelig, wife, and two children, Mrs. Louise Brandt and child, Miss Ottilie Meissner, Claus Fruchtenicht, Max Taubeles, Carl Johanning, Mr. Von Dombrowsky, Johannes Kamm, Mrs. Emilie Dittmann and daughter, Albin Stolle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:18 | Sun sets...... 6:03 | Moon sets.10:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:35 | Gov. Island.11:24 | Hell Gate..12:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, March 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.

Barks Maria Francesco, (Aust.,) Gedursh, Odessa, Slocovich & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Purrington, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Wilhamstedt, Curacoa, J. Foulke's Sons; Acacia, Anderson, Matanzas, Benner & Pinckney.

Brigs Eva, McDougal, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Victoria, Sanders, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Chance, (Br.,) Christoffers, San Domingo, and Azua, Schultz & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Biddle, Balize, W. Jex & Co.; Alaska, (Br.,) Partelow, Matanzas, Eagle, Blakeslee & Lewin.

Schrs. Jennie B. Gilkey, Gilkey, Matanzas, H. W. Loud & Co.; Georgia, Coffin, Sagua, Brett, Son & Co.; Mabel Thomas, Randell, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Isaac Keene, McKenzie, St. John, P. R., I. R. Steeples; Laura Pride, (Br.), Stevens, San Domingo and Azua, Master; Daisy E. Parkhurst, Hodgdon, Matanzas, Parsons & Loud; James Ponder, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Feb. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. March 3, lat. 49 30 N., lon. 28 30, passed a German steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 49 08, lon. 29 15, an Allen steam-ship, do.; 4th lat. 48, lon. 36, a White Star steam-ship, do.; 7th, lat. 42 30, lon. 47, ship Triumphant, from Liverpool for New-York; 8th, lat. 41 30, lon. 61, a White Star steam-ship bound E. The Cuba brings 37 passengers.

Steam-ship Herder, (Ger.,) Sidel, Hamburg Feb. 26, with mdse. and 179 passengers to Kunhardt, Nachod & Kuhne. Met with nothing for the first 3 ds. out, but encountered heavy weather, with N. W. gales and high sea for 5 ds.; thereafter, lat. 44 43, lon. 49, met with numerous icebergs and extensive ice-fields; March 6, lat. 43 04, lon. 51 09, passed an Anchor line steam-ship steering W.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Feb. 27, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Ship Borneo, Shaw, Havre 41 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship British America, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Liverpool 64 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Industria, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Genoa 49 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Took the southern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Ada Barton, (of St. John, N. B.,) McGrath, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Eagle, Blakslee & Lewin. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong, variable gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Hopewell, (of London,) Parson, Hong Kong Nov. 8, with mdse. to Horace Gray—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Reached Anjier on the 26th, cleared the Straits of Sunda Dec. 1, in company with ship Fleetwing, from Manila for New-York; passed the Cape Jan. 8; crossed the equator in lon. 29 W. on Feb. 6; off Hatteras March 1, thence dirty weather from N. to N. E. to port; on the 7th experienced a very heavy gale, commencing at E. N. E. Barometer at noon 29 50, falling to 29 10 at midnight. At 2:30 A. M. of the 8th, the wind falling light, suddenly veered round S. W. N. W. and N. N. E., from which quarter it blew furiously for four hours, accompanied by snow and hail. The barometer then rose rapidly, and weather moderated; pilot 5 ds. on board.

Bark Maggie Chapman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dernier, Antwerp 30 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel t Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage and ha strong variable winds; March 3, lat 38 36, lon. 62 1 spoke brig Elizabeth Thompson, from Liverpool, wit mainmast gone by the deck and foretopmast at th cap; wanted no assistance.

Bark Morning Light, (Br.,) Travis, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Miller Houghton. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heav gales from N. W. to E. N. E.; March 5, lat. 38 50, lo 73 50, saw the hull of a vessel with bark laying by it same date, a lot of wreck stuff, consisting of bulwar top timber, &c., painted green and white; also tw bales cotton.

Brig Kremlin, (of Boston,) Wyman, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Hought March 3, Barnegat bearing W. twenty miles, took pilot from pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 41; since ha strong E. and N. E. gales; was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras Feb. 24, Elbow Key bearing S. S. W., spoke brig P. M. Tinker, from Cienfuegos for New-York, 8 ds. out.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lawrence, Messina 6 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to G. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 27; had heav weather.

Brig Auguste Reimers, (Ger.,) Lange, Amoy 151 ds., with tea to E. W. Corlies—vessel to order. Passed An jer Nov. 19, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 4, St. Helena 16th and crossed the equator 30th in lon. 25; Feb. 7, had hurricane commencing at E. N. E., veering to S. W. an N. E., lasting 17 hours; lost and split sails; has bee 10 days north of Hatteras, with strong gales from S. W to N. W.; Jan. 22, off Ascencion, spoke ship Ralston, (Sp from Sourabaya for Cork, 95 ds. out.

Brig Star, (of Salem, Mass.,) Cook, Cardenas Feb. 11, via Delaware Breakwater March 8, with sugar to Gomez, Riondo & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Fly, Gardner, Providence 35 ds., with nails to Parker Mills—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has been in the ice; was carried ashore by ice on Rye Beach, Long Island Sound, and towed off and to New-York by steamers Dayspring and Mary for $550; lost both anchors in the ice.

Schr. Maggie Dalling, (of Portland,) Dalling, Caibarien via Delaware Breakwater 14 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr. Morning Star, (of Cohasset, Mass.,) Payne, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Alex. Douglas & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; schr. Maid of the Mist, sld. same day for New-York; left in port schrs. William Douglas, Addie Doane, Daylight, Commerce, and R. J. Evans, for New-York.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Baltimore.

Schr. Harvest Home, Hotchkiss, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. C. P. Hoffman, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Pierce, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob J. Houseman, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. Burbank, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. Adelia Price, Adams, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Java, for Liverpool; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Colon, for Aspinwall; Ashland, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; barks Crusader, Dunedin, and Wellington; Surprise, for Santander; Jno. H. Pearson, for Montevideo; Morning Dew, for Sagua; M. and E. Cann, for ——; Yumuri, for Sagua; brigs Amy, for Gibraltar, for orders; Medina, for Cardenas; Excelsior, for Bermuda; Calias, for ——; schrs. J. E. Sandiford, for Havana; Minnie, for Savannah; Lilly, for Charleston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Cornfield Point light vessel was yesterday, (9th,) returned to duty. All the light-ship stations in this district are now occupied by vessels.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore United States Navy, and Light-house Inspector Third District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah, which ar. 9th, reports: March 8, 6 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steam-ship Knickerbocker hence for New-Orleans; same date, 8 A. M., steam-ship Champion hence for Charleston, and San Jacinto, for Savannah.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—William M. Wadley, Andrew Low, Mrs. Hosford, Mrs. L. S. Parsons, C. N. Gilbert, Mrs. T. M. Millett, Mr. Bridgens and wife, Mr. Brosen, E. A. Gillespie, J. M. Geer, N. M. Carter, W. J. Gearon, Mr. Lindsey, Joseph Day, O. J. Harvey, G. F. Pepper, William Shannon, Thomas Ryan, C. D. Bonner, J. H. Teachle, Mr. Robinson, William Wylly, M. Falten, Mr. Lynn, W. H. Conklin, M. Rosenthal, F. A. Peirce, B. Hurst, J. Boyd, Mr. Walker, Mr. Vale, and 50 steerage.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, from Georgetown, D. C., which arrived 8th, reports off Fenwick Island passed a barkentine, steering N., showing red, white and blue flag, with letters J. C. on it.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, March 5.—Sld. brigs Sappho, (Br.,) Halifax; Premier, (Br.,) New-York; J. H. Haviland, do.; schr. Cuba, (Br.,) St. Stephens.

HAVANA, March 9.—Sld. steamers City of New-York, New-York; Claribel, (Br.,) Nassau and New-York.

LONDON, March 9.—Arr. bark Annie E. Elliott, Boston, 19 ds.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Arr. ship Pride of the Port, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Arr. steamer Quebec, Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 10.—Sld. for the United States, Barrett Campbell, Aros Bay, Genevieve Strickland, Emilia Bergenscreen, Fridtlier, Nystad, Henry A. Burnham, Sadie, and New-York.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Grace E. Cann, Erminga, Aphrodite, and Mindet.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Anita Owen, Dona Louisa, Atlantic, Annie E. Elliot, St. George, Hermiener Frederick, Adriatic, Eaton Hall, British Sovereign, Lake Superior, Herbert C. Hall, H. Y. Pelham, Payta, Washington, and Sandemanden.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Aimo, Brightest Star, Friga, Record, Salvador, Burnbrae, Pride of the Port, Francisco, Dannovaro, Thorwaldsen, Olivia, Charles H. Oulton, Sarah, Andes, Flavio, John Williamson—the last two in a damaged condition.

Also arr. out, George S. Tarbell.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The Cunard Line steamship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Feb. 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer Deutschland, Capt. Ludewigs, from New-York Feb. 27, arr. at this port to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

SPECIAL
EXHIBITION
—OF—
CARRIAGES,

Will last during this week at our Warerooms,

5th Av. and 14th St.,

Our Revised Price List may be had on application.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FACTORY,
Broadway and 47th St.

WAREROOMS,
5th Av. and 14th St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Invite attention to our full and magnificent assortment of
Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS,

These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

THIS DAY.
GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING
FASHIONS
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

FINE CARRIAGES.
LESS THAN COST.

In consequence of our removal on May 1, and in order to reduce our stock, we offer for

The Next Sixty Days

our entire stock of first-class Carriages of our own make, consisting of the latest styles of Landaus, Landaulets, Coupés, Clarences, Britzkas, Brets, Coupé and Six-seat Rockaways, Park and Pony Phætons, Top and No-top Road Wagons, &c.,

At Less than Cost.

MINER & STEVENS CARRIAGE COMPANY,
Nos. 117 to 121 East 13th st.

CLOTHING.
Brooks Brothers,
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
SPRING STYLES IN THEIR
Ready-made and Custom Department
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WARD'S SHIRTS
REMOVED TO
NO. 60 WHITE ST.,
DURING ALTERATIONS.
WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT
381 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF WHITE ST.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY references from her last place. Apply at No. 1 West 20th st.